



FRIDAY,
NOVEMBER 13, 1959

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

PRICE: 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV. No. 9574

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De Gaulle to Visit Britain Next April

PARIS. — President Charles de Gaulle will pay a state visit to Britain from April 5 to 8, it was officially announced here on Thursday.

The visit was announced on the second day of talks in Paris between Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, British Foreign Secretary, and M. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister. They are meeting in an effort to "break the ice" in Anglo-French relations and to harmonize the views of the two Governments on key international questions.

The de Gaulle visit to Britain will follow closely on Mr. Khrushchev's visit to France from March 15 to the end of the month. It will also come before the East-West summit meeting expected to be held in late April or May.

General de Gaulle has not been in Britain since he left the Free French forces back to France on June 14, 1944, eight days after the Allied D-Day landing.

Sees de Gaulle

Mr. Lloyd rounded off his Paris visit with an interview yesterday evening with Gen. de Gaulle.

The audience granted by the Chief of State was an unusual gesture in view of the fact that the Paris talks were essentially on a Foreign Ministers' level.

But from the moment he set foot on Orly airport on Wednesday morning, the British Foreign Secretary impressed official France with the sincerity of the British bid to heal the rift in Franco-British relations.

Mr. Lloyd stressed the importance to Britain of the 54-year-old "Entente Cordiale," declared Britain to be "part of Europe" and France "the cornerstone of European cooperation."

Cautious Approach

Mr. Lloyd followed up his opening salvo by declaring in front of his talks with M. Couve de Murville that Britain was solidly behind the cautious approach to an East-West summit which Gen. de Gaulle has forced on the West.

He agreed with de Gaulle that a second Western summit in the spring would need to follow the one already fixed for Paris from December 10 to 12. (Reuters, UPI)

Herter 'Neutral' On India-China Border Issue

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Secretary of State Christian A. Herter refused to take sides on Thursday in the India-China border conflict.

He told a news conference the U.S. Government assumed India is correct in its charges that Communist China has invaded and claimed large chunks of India border territory. But, objectively speaking, he said, the U.S. has no independent information other than the word of friends.

In a statement issued subsequently to the press, the Secretary of State declared that China "had made a serious mistake" in resorting to force to press her territorial claims.

Peking Offers To Return Captives

PARIS (UPI). — The Soviet Union has handed a new note to the Western powers which, French sources said yesterday, is a protest against the installation of a new radio station in West Berlin.

The note was handed over to the U.S. French and British Ambassadors in Moscow on Wednesday.

A British spokesman said the note concerned Berlin only, and that it discussed "propaganda" on radio stations in West Berlin.

China also said she wished to return the soldiers' weapons, as well as the bodies of nine other Indians killed in the border clash on October 21.

U.S. Signs Commerce Pact with Pakistan

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The U.S. and Pakistan signed a treaty of friendship and commerce on Thursday designed to protect American investments in the South Asian countries.

Secretary of State Christian A. Herter and Pakistani Minister of State Zulfikar Ali Bhutto signed the document. The treaty culminated several months of negotiations that took place in both Karachi and Washington.

**Tunisia Joins Gatt As
Provisional Member**

TOKYO (UPI). — The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Gatt) Conference on Thursday unanimously accepted Tunisia as a provisional member.

The reason for the decision was because he "evinced too much of an interest in Polish affairs."

Mr. Rosenthal, 37, recently wrote a series of articles on Poland which won him an award from the U.S. Overseas Press Club.

**Austrian Airlines To
Open Cairo Route**

VIENNA (UPI). — The Austrian Airlines will open a new route from Vienna to Cairo next month, it was announced here on Thursday.

Of the 22 routes which did not secure mandates in the Kacabet, two did not even receive the votes of the 750 people who had sponsored them, the Judge said.

**Rosen Asks Assurances
On Finance Policy**

TEL AVIV. — Mr. Pinhas Rosen, the Minister of Justice, on Thursday night declared that one of the Progressive Party's main conditions for entering the new coalition would be "previous and complete knowledge of the government's financial policy."

Addressing the Progressive's Executive Committee, Mr. Rosen said: "We are not prepared for surprises in economic activities."

This would insist on nationalization of health services, he said.

Mapai Firm on Toledano In Talks with Religious Party

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Mapai representatives sat down on Thursday with their opposite numbers in the National Religious Party in the first round of talks for a new coalition.

It is understood that at present the National Religious party here made its control over religious education and the decision on who will be Minister for Religious Affairs their prime conditions for joining a Mapai-led Government.

For its part, the Mapai spokesmen made it clear that the Party insists on retaining Rabbi Y. Toledano (non-party) as Minister of Religious Affairs in the next coalition.

Giving the last press conference in that capacity, Justice Sussman said that the election results would be officially gazetted next week. If they had been gazetted today (Friday), the new Knesset would have met a week earlier.

The protocol of the final distribution of mandates to the Knesset was signed here on Thursday by members of the Central Election Committee representing all parties with the exception of the Communists. The latter refused to sign, objecting — as they had in 1955 — to the way the elections were run.

The official distribution of mandates was as given in yesterday's Jerusalem Post.

Mr. Sussman noted that the number of complaints of election irregularities was smaller than had been expected. The majority of them were of a minor character.

One case of the distribution of pads of stationery marked "Aleph" by Mapai observers at several Haifa polling stations — a convention of the law prohibiting electioneering at polling stations — was referred to the Attorney-General, Mr. Sussman said.

The case of Mr. M. Kassar, a Member of the Third Knesset, who accused Military Government officials of interfering with his efforts to form an independent Arab list, was also dealt with by the Attorney-General. The police were instructed to arrest one person, while the Judge Advocate-General has ordered the detention of one service member.

Of the 22 lists which did not secure mandates in the Kacabet, two did not even receive the votes of the 750 people who had sponsored them, the Judge said.

**Gadna Bible Quiz
Champion Crowned**

JERUSALEM Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Fifteen-year-old Reuven Elhanan of Kfar Yona was crowned Bible Quiz Champion of the Gadna at the Main Auditorium here last night.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was in the audience that saw, and heard, 13 boys and two girls fight it out through three eliminations to the final.

Reuven, born in Iraq, had been in this country only eight years.

Only one point behind, in second place was Raphael Zelzer, 14, of Jerusalem. A pupil in the Rehavia Gymnasium, Raphael came to Israel in 1948 from Turkey.

Yifrah Hanania, aged 14, of Sha'ar, came in third. He is an immigrant from Morocco. Fourth place went to the youngest contestant, 13-year-old Benjamin Yesharim, of Zarha, in the Lachish area.

The top three stand to win a full four-year scholarship offered by two high schools and an agricultural school. The winner has his choice of school.

Hussein in Switzerland

JERUSALEM (Reuter). — King Hussein of Jordan arrived here by air on Thursday to spend his 24th birthday with his mother, Queen Zein, who is staying in Lausanne.

M. Touré is scheduled to visit Moscow next week, and afterwards go on to East and West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Morocco, Tunis, Libya, Ethiopia, Haiti and Brazil.



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Ghana Parl't Approves Israel Trade Accord

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACCRA. — Parliament here on Thursday approved without debate the Ghana-Israel trade and payments agreement, whose reading was held up a fortnight ago after it came in for criticism by some Members of the House.

The Finance Minister, Mr. K. Obedemah, introducing the motion on the bill said it contained nothing that could be said to be in any way "antithetical to Ghana's interests."

All aspects of the Agreement had been carefully studied before signing.

For its part, the Finance Minister made it clear that the Party insists on retaining Rabbi Y. Toledano (non-party) as Minister of Religious Affairs in the next coalition.

Both sides have agreed not to limit the outcome of the talks to coalition negotiations at the municipal level. No mention was made of electoral reform.

It is thought that Mr. Ben-Gurion will press his wish for a referendum on this subject in due course.

Mapai was represented by Meers, P. Sapir, G. Joseph, and A. Govrin; the Religious Party spokesmen were Morris Y. Sussman, Y. Rosenberg and Y. Reznick.

On Thursday evening, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion told the Mapai Central Committee that the party's main political aims in all coalition negotiations would be to bring about electoral reform and the unification of the Labour Movement.

Mr. Ben-Gurion stressed the need for internal unity within Mapai. The placing of the ranks — as only at election time — would bring the desired Knesset majority at the next poll, he declared.

The Mapai Secretary-General, Dr. Josephthal, predicted that the coalition talks would take "some time."

Mr. Y. Kesse, M.K., was optimistic on the chances of a Tel Aviv Municipal coalition comprising the Labour parties and the Progressives. He did not mention the Religious parties as possible partners in such a coalition.

The Foreign Minister, M. Golda Meir, came down especially to Tel Aviv on Thursday from her rest at Motza to meet Mr. Ben-Gurion and other Mapai leaders. It is assumed that her wish to resign from her position was discussed.

**Sudan Ratifies
Nile Agreement**

Arabs Spurn New Israel Peace Offer at U.N.

Comay Answers Shukairy

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — In the course of one of the most turbulent debates on Israeli-Arab issues heard in the U.N. in a decade, Israel on Thursday again offered publicly to negotiate directly with the Arab states for a settlement of all disputes.

The offer, which was unconditionally rejected by the Arabs.

The proposal to negotiate was made in the General Assembly's Special Committee by Mr. Michael Comay, Deputy Chairman of the Israel delegation. He had taken the floor to build a textile plant in Damascus — the inclusion of the U.A.R. in the D.L.P. programme was termed House.

The Finance Minister, Mr. K. Obedemah, introducing the motion on the bill said it contained nothing that could be said to be in any way "antithetical to Ghana's interests."

He said that Ghana was seeking new markets for her exports, while cherishing her old customers, and similarly seeking to make the Ghana market open to all nations in fair competition.

With this in view, Ghana and Israel concluded a trade and payments agreement last year in order to promote mutual trade and promote and facilitate the exchange of goods and services between the two countries.

The provisions of the agreement do not discriminate against other suppliers. In placing an order, adequate measures are taken to examine all factors relating to price, quality, delivery terms and other relevant specifications.

The administration of the agreement and other technical arrangements are entrusted to the Bank of Ghana, acting as the agent of the Government. In order to facilitate Ghana's development plan, Israel has granted credit of up to £7.5m. (INA, Reuter)

**Ghana-Israel Ties Not
Dependent on Others'**

Surprise at Guinea Leader's Statement

POST Political Reporter

Political quarters in Jerusalem were taken by surprise by the statement made on Wednesday by the President of Guinea, M. Sékou Touré, that he would be "no reply to replies" and that "anybody who dares must implement the agreement."

The ratification will be conveyed to Cairo through normal diplomatic channels.

General Ibrahim Abboud, the Prime Minister, sent a message to Abdul Nasser thanking him for the warm welcome given to the Sudanese Delegation which recently visited Cairo to negotiate the accord.

Point of Order

When Shukairy concluded, Mr. Comay rose on a point of order again, telling the Committee that he wanted to enter a "blanks" reservation with regard to all of Shukairy's "distortions," and that "I do not accept as accurate any statement attributed by the speaker to the Israel Government or to Israel documents."

Mr. Comay, showing that Shukairy had deliberately distorted old resolutions, quoted them out of context and cited only such parts of resolutions as suited his purpose, set the record straight through the Committee.

Relaxation of Tensions

The Israel delegate then turned to the current situation and said that relaxation of tensions was the rule among nations. He recalled that Shukairy had helped defeat a resolution years ago which asked for a peaceful settlement of Israel-Arab disputes. He told the Committee: "We assume that the Governments represented at this table are sick and tired of the Israel-Arab conflict and would only have peace if those directly concerned would settle it. We would repeat most solemnly that Israel seeks nothing from its neighbors but the chance to live in peace with them, and together with them to strive for the common good of our troubled region."

Shukairy continued for another 20 minutes throughout his speech on Thursday he did not name Mr. Comay once, referring to him only as "the gentleman from Israel," but on the other hand addressing the Israel diplomat directly and contemptuously.

Mr. King ruled that he would not give Lebanon the floor at this point and expressed willingness to let the entire 82-member Committee vote on whether to support or reject his ruling. Lebanon then withdrew its request.

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COMPETITION PRIZE £500

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- a) The name should be Hebrew, short, characteristic and easy to write, read and pronounce.
- b) Each competitor may submit up to three suggestions.
- c) The name "Saba" is excluded, being already used for our export vehicles.
- d) In case the winning name is submitted by more than one competitor, the prize will be drawn by lot.
- e) The Autocars Co. Ltd., reserves the right to use any entry for advertising and any other purposes.
- f) The final date for entries is November 30, 1959. They should be addressed to: Bing-Linal Adv., 26, Rehov Haneviim, Haifa.

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Tonny's Postbag**The Weather**

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

Outlook for Saturday: Same.

A B C D

Mr. Chaiman	20	9	15	17
Tiberias	21	10	16	20
Hafia Port	25	15	20	25
Nazaria	20	14	20	25
Tel Aviv Kifra	24	14	20	25
Tel Aviv Port	24	14	20	25
Jerusalem	25	14	20	25
Bersheba	25	12	18	24
Eilat	25	18	27	28

24) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Walter Elyan, Israel Ambassador-Designate to France, from a private visit to the U.S. (by El Al).

Mr. M. Barzur, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, from the recent conference of GATT in Tokyo (by El Al).

DEPARTURES

Mayor Abba Khoushy of Haifa, for Holland, as the delegate of the Local Authorities Council, attended the International Congress of Mayors. He will return in five days.

TWELVE CHARITY boxes with money were stolen yesterday morning from the Yeshua Yisrael synagogue in Tel Aviv's Shapira quarter. Seven of them, wrapped in a blue sweater, were found near the synagogue entrance by the police.

TWO PERSONS were arrested yesterday in Tel Aviv after a search of their apartments revealed quantities of Parker pens, Ronson lighters, razor blades and photographic paper which are suspected of having been smuggled from abroad.

THREE-AND-A-HALF tons of green peppers were flown from Lydda Airport yesterday to London and Geneva by BEA.

Israel Joins World Telex Network December 10

TEL AVIV.—Israel will be linked to the world Telex network on December 10, the Director-General of the Ministry of Posts, Mr. Haim Ben-Menahem, told a press conference here on Thursday.

The tie-up will enable any Telex subscriber in Israel to contact another subscriber anywhere in the world merely by dialling a number. Transmission is by electronic tape, and both sender and receiver are left with a written record of the message.

In reply to a question on the complaints about errors in telephone bills, Mr. Ben-Menahem said that during his recent trip abroad he had bought photographic equipment which would record the telephone meter readings and eliminate clerical errors.

The Director-General returned from a two-week visit to Europe, where he had attended a conference of the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva.

Father of Thirteen Suicide in B'sheba

REERSHEBA.—A 50-year-old father of 13 children committed suicide here on Wednesday evening by hanging himself in his grocery store.

The body of Nissim Sastor was found at 2 a.m. yesterday by one of his sons, after the worried family began a search because he had not come home. The suicide was attributed to financial difficulties.

Five Young Burglar Suspects Seized

TEL AVIV.—The police here have arrested five boys from 14 to 16 years of age who are suspected of having committed a series of thefts recently from cars and houses.

Two of them were arrested near the Central Post Office on Allenby Road on Monday after they had tried to sell a radio. Police found that the radio had been stolen from a car parked near the Hod Cinema. Three more youngsters were detained after the first two were questioned. (Itim)

We deeply mourn the loss of our distinguished friend

Gershon AgronMo'etzet Hapoalot
Pioneer Women**HADASSAH,
THE WOMEN'S ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
OF AMERICA**records with profound sorrow the passing of
GERSHON AGRONMayor of Jerusalem,
fearless journalist, pioneer builder of Israel, and
life-long friend of Hadassah.

To Mrs. Agron, former head of the Hadassah Council in Israel, and her family, we extend our heartfelt condolences.

Dr. Miriam K. Freund, President,
National Board of Hadassah**The Jewish National Fund, U.S.A.**mourns the passing of
GERSHON AGRONMayor of Jerusalem,
Founder and first Editor of *The Jerusalem Post*. His life was a demonstration of the devotion of American Jewry to the upbuilding of the Jewish National Home.Dr. Harris K. Levine, President,
Mandel H. Fisher, Executive Director.**THE FOURTH
KNESSET****Parties in Jerusalem Were 'Gentlemen'**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The political parties in Jerusalem acted like "gentlemen."

This was the consensus of party representatives at a meeting yesterday with Dr. Zvi Raday, who was chairman of the Municipality, who was chairman of the city's "Goodwill Committee" charged with ensuring the parties behave like "gentlemen" during the campaign. Despite several minor infractions, the Committee succeeded so well that the idea is to be transplanted to other cities.

It was noted that a quiet campaign — without mud-slinging — does not necessarily mean a turnout not at all.

**G.Z.'s Meeting On
Saphir-Serlin Ouster**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—An attempt to replace Meirav Y. Serlin and Y. Saphir at the helm of the General Zionist Party will be made tomorrow night (Saturday) at the Party's Inner Executive meeting at Beit Haerach in Ramat Hasharon. The Jerusalem Post learned on Thursday.

The meeting's agenda includes a proposal to dismiss the Inner and National executives and to appoint Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

Last April the Supreme Military Tribunal reduced Malinki's sentence to 16 years, and that of Dehan to 10 years.

**Sentences Cut For
Malinki and Dehan**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Ben-Zvi on Thursday morning signed an order reducing the prison sentences of (Hav-Seriv) Shmuel Malinki and (Segen) Gabriel Dehan, the two officers who are still in custody for the Kfar Kaasim affair.

They were found guilty by a military tribunal of participating in the killing of 42 villagers on October 29, 1956, eve of the Sinai Campaign.

The term of imprisonment of Malinki, originally sentenced to 17 years, was reduced on Thursday to seven years.

Since it is customary to allow one-third off for good behaviour, he will be released in August 1960.

Dehan, sentenced to 15 years in prison, had his sentence reduced to five years. Should he benefit from the good behaviour clause, he will be released in April 1960.

Malinki, 41, is the father of four children. Dehan, 29, is single.

The reductions in sentence follow a recommendation by the Minister of Defence, Mr. David Ben-Gurion.

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**IJA Leaders Visit
Arid South**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KIRYAT GAT.—Water was the dominant and unseen escort of the IJA Sunday Mission on Thursday as it toured the Lachish development area.

The agenda also includes a proposal which would exclude Mr. Serlin and Mr. Saphir from coalition negotiations and possible candidacy for a Cabinet portfolio.

GENERAL ZIONISTS (8 SEATS)

1. Menahem Begin. 2. Yosef Rader. 3. Yehuda Avriel. 4. Yaakov Meridor. 5. Avi Altman. 6. David Ben-Gurion. 7. Haim Landau. 8. Eliezer Shorin. 9. Shimon Shitman. 10. Esther Raziel-Naor. 11. Haim Megurid Cohen. 12. Nahum Levin. 13. Yaakov Grinblat. 14. Tova Sandberg. 15. Mordechai Meridor. 16. Elihu Meridor. 17. Shabtai Schlechman*

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS (12)

1. Moshe Haim Shapira. 2. Yosef Rader. 3. Yehuda Avriel. 4. Yaakov Meridor. 5. Avi Altman. 6. David Ben-Gurion. 7. Haim Landau. 8. Eliezer Shorin. 9. Shimon Shitman. 10. Esther Raziel-Naor. 11. Haim Megurid Cohen. 12. Nahum Levin. 13. Yaakov Grinblat. 14. Tova Sandberg. 15. Mordechai Meridor.

MAPAM (9 SEATS)

1. Yaakov Arari. 2. Yaakov Haim. 3. Haim Shorin. 4. Shmuel Bentov. 5. Yosef Barash. 6. Haim Yehuda. 7. Eliezer Shorin. 8. Yaakov Shabtai. 9. Michael Chasani. 10. Yaakov Grinblat. 11. Tova Sandberg. 12. Mordechai Meridor.

AGUDAT HA'AVODA (7 SEATS)

1. Israel Galili. 2. Yosef Nahon. 3. Yaakov Rubin. 4. Shmuel Porush. 5. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon. 6. Moshe Carmel. 7. Mordechai Haim.

PROGRESSIVES (6 SEATS)

1. Pinhas Rosen. 2. Moishe Zusman. 3. Yosef Harari. 4. Idov Cohen. 5. Shimon Karivit. 6. Yitzhak Golani.

AGUDAT YISRAEL-POALEI AGUDAT YISRAEL (6 SEATS)

1. Itzhak Meir. 2. Yosef Rabin. 3. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon. 4. Moshe Carmel. 5. Menahem Porush. 6. Yaakov Katz.

COMMUNISTS (3 SEATS)

1. Shmuel Mikunis. 2. Twefi Toufi. 3. Meir Wilner.

PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT (2 SEATS)

1. Aharon el-Dahar. 2. Elias Nakhléh.

COOPERATION AND BROTHERHOOD (2 SEATS)

1. Labi abu Rukun. 2. Yusuf el-Dabb.

AGRICULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT (1 SEAT)

1. Mahmoud e-Nasher.

Wall-to-Wall Coalition Seen for Tiberias

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS.—Mayor Moshe Sharab called all the 13 Town Councillors for a preliminary meeting on Thursday and proposed to pair them off, each pair to assume responsibility for one of the six Municipal departments.

In reply to a question, Mr. Sharab reaffirmed that its campaign against the arms deal with Germany found no response among the public.

The party admitted that its campaign against the arms deal with Germany found no response among the public.

ZIM'S NEW TANKER, the 19,200-ton "Yafu," will be launched in Hamburg today, by Mrs. Rose Halperin, Acting Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York and member of Zim's Board of Directors.

The body of Nissim Sastor was found at 2 a.m. yesterday by one of his sons, after the worried family began a search because he had not come home. The suicide was attributed to financial difficulties.

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We deeply mourn the loss of our distinguished friend

Gershon AgronMo'etzet Hapoalot
Pioneer Women**Venezuelans to Study Here**

The Venezuelan Government has accepted an invitation from the Israel Government to send a group of Venezuelan farmers to study Israeli forms of agriculture.

Dr. Zvi Raday, who was invited to the dedication, told reporters in the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, on Thursday.

He said three or four couples might shortly come here to study Israeli farming, and in particular forms of settlement such as the kibbutz and cooperative smallholdings. Dr. Raday said his Government was also interested in inviting several Israeli couples to show how Venezuelans worked the land.

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The Minister arrived in Israel on Wednesday night together with his wife and a number of officials of his Ministry for a brief visit from an FAO meeting in Rome. He was received yesterday by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi and by Foreign Minister Golda Meir. The visitor told reporters that he was most impressed by the keen interest in agriculture shown by both the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi.

This was his first visit to the Middle East, but he had been to about 100 countries by Mrs. Meir during his visit to Venezuela, he said. He said he had specifically referred to "couplets" coming here because he had learned from Mrs. Meir that farming in Israel was based on the family.

Asked about trade relations between the two countries, Dr. Jimenes said that at present this consisted of Venezuelan oil deliveries to Israel. Commercial talks were not envisaged in his present visit, though this did not rule out future contacts.

Yesterday President Ben-Zvi received Dr. and Mrs. Jimenes as well as the other members of their party, who

were accompanied by the Venezuelan Minister, Dr. Romulo Aranjo.

Dr. Jimenes visited Foreign Minister Golda Meir in the morning. The Venezuelan visitors were guests at a luncheon given later by Mrs. Meir. Other guests included Dr. M. H. Goronini; Dr. and Mrs. Gonzales Altuve; Mr. Enrique Aristizabal; Miss Rosario Parra Rodriguez; Dr. Aranjo; Prof. and Mrs. David and Dr. Daniel Gómez, members of the Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. Yitzhak Levi; the Acting Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Yaakov Tsuri. The Acting Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Mrs. Maurice Fischer.

The delegation also includes the Director of the National Agricultural Institute and Mrs. Hildegard Perez Segnini; the Director of the Department of Natural Resources and Mrs. Altuve; Mr. Enrique Aristizabal, representative for Immigration Affairs in Rio and Miss Rosario Parra Rodriguez, sister-in-law to the Minister.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Annual Subscription: ILR 2

Friday, November 15, 1950

22 Shevat, 5710, 15 Tamuz 1950

No development could be more welcome for the peace and stability of the Mediterranean area than the strengthening of the ties between FRIENDS Italy and Greece, two countries which have so much in common. After the crisis of World War II these two countries have become not only allies within the framework of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but have also undertaken close cooperation in the zone vital for both of them, the Eastern Mediterranean. Both of these countries have sizable commercial interests in this area, and thousands of Greeks and Italians reside in the countries of the Middle East.

One can see an obvious sign of this common interest in the communiqué issued at the conclusion of the conversations held in Rome this week between the Greek Premier, Mr. Karamanlis, and his Foreign Minister, Mr. Averoff, on the one hand, and Premier Segni and Foreign Minister Pella of Italy, on the other. The communiqué reaffirms the desire of the two countries to contribute towards the lessening of international tension and states that "the democratic development and the economic progress of the Middle East are vital factors of a just world peace."

It has always been the truth of Israel that truly democratic developments in the Middle East would bring us nearer to peace. Dictators play on demagogism, and nothing is easier than the demagogic hate. Progress towards democracy in Arab countries would certainly also contribute to relaxation of tension. The Prime Minister, Mr. Ben-Gurion, once stated that no peace can be achieved in this region as long as any Arab politician speaking of peace with Israel is threatened by the bullets of murderers.

Economic progress will also make an essential contribution towards the stability of this region and it is a good omen that this is being increasingly recognized by world statesmen. An improvement in the standard of living of millions of under-inhabitants of the Middle East would create better conditions for democratic and stable regimes that could at least try to solve the urgent problems of this zone. To assure such an increase, foreign aid together with a better use of oil royalties would certainly be of great assistance.

But this only on one condition.

Such foreign aid must take into consideration the present division of the Middle East between Arab and non-Arab countries on the one hand, and divisions between the Arabs themselves on the other. If the developed, industrialized countries of West and East genuinely desire to contribute to peace and stability, their aid must be distributed in a manner which does not reinforce one side to the detriment of the other. Otherwise it will not contribute to stability but in itself become an additional source of instability.

Attention must also be paid that the aid rendered should neither directly nor indirectly reinforce the military potential of one side over the other — particularly the military potential of countries which openly declare that they will destroy a neighbour at the first opportunity.

Another point deserves to be underlined: aid should be given without strings, but it should be accepted in a like manner. Countries which provide aid directly or through the channels of the United Nations should not link this aid to any conditions. Recipient countries should not make their acceptance conditional on the boycott of any other country of the region. In one word, the Arab countries should be aided, but there should be no surrender to a form of blackmail which would forbid the industrialized countries to help Israel, as an integral part of the Middle East.

Pen-Portrait of a Friend

MONSIEUR GILBERT, AU REVOIR!



The Prime Minister, Mr. David Ben-Gurion, and Pierre Gilbert welcoming guests at a Bastille Day reception.

In an age when diplomacy has been reduced to observation, Pierre Eugène Gilbert will be known as one of the few mid-20th century diplomats to have actually made history. But this is not so surprising, for he was born to do it. For this tall, white-haired Frenchman has little use for theory. Only life, the intricate web of human relations interests him. Despite his classical schooling and his vocation, adventure is close to his heart.

But it must be an adventure in a good cause, one which is emotionally and logically sound. Israel was one such cause. Pierre Gilbert was known to know it by sheer chance.

In his native Saint-Nicolas-de-Bliquetuit, near the estuary of the Seine, Jews were practically unknown. It was a village in Normandy, so small that it does not appear in the portable Larousse. The Gilberts had an estate there. Pierre's father was a jockey who attained the presidency of the Court of Appeals, the highest judicial post in France. Pierre was educated at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand, one of the most select secondary schools in Paris, and the Ecole Normale, that hatching-ground of the French élite. In 1938 he passed the examinations which qualified him for foreign service. Indo-China was his first assignment abroad.

Passion for Justice

Of Jews, M. Gilbert had an "academic" knowledge. The story of Zionist revival interested him. He knew all the intricacies of the Weizmann-Babotinsky quarrel. Later, when studying in Berlin, he could not help but notice the burning hatred of the Nazi youth for anything Jewish. His inner sense of fairness revolted at this. Since his youth injustice had shocked him. "I could not enjoy my holidays at home because I knew that

the farm-hand had none," why he did not stay in Palestine and join his own people here.

Coming for a longer period, the French diplomat set out to get to know the people better. He found the informality he met everywhere fascinating. No classes to speak of. Even the rich made it a point to live wisely and to squander abroad and out of sight such surplus money as they had. It was like America, in a way, where Gilbert had spent two-and-a-half months driving from coast to coast. You could talk to anybody about anything as an equal. There was nothing like it on the old continent of Europe with its vested interests and traditions.

Soon after coming to Israel, however, the Frenchman discovered that he would have to know Hebrew in order to understand the people better. Although practically every

one spoke a foreign language (and Gilbert has a working knowledge of over a dozen), Israelis spoke their minds freely only in Hebrew. "Hebrew, in a way, is the secret language of the initiated," he claims. It was difficult for him to learn. For many months the French Ambassador spent four hours a day learning the language to a degree where he could read newspapers and converse freely. "It was a very rewarding effort," he says. He would not like to have to do it again.

The more he saw of Israel from within, the more striking its beauty became to him. When Rav-Aluf Dayan, Chief of Staff, said at a public meeting in Haifa one day that the situation was becoming worse every day, the Frenchman realized that here was a people fighting for its very existence.

In Paris, however, as in London and Washington, reports from Israel were taken academically. It was a sad situation, indeed, but what could be done? Indeed, the situation called for extraordinary measures. "Mystère Gilbert," as he was to be nicknamed later, proved to be such an extraordinary man.

A Friend in Need

His desire to fight injustice combined with his readiness for adventure. Gilbert wrote to his friends. In Shim'on Peres, the young Director-General of the Ministry of Defense, he found a kindred spirit. Peres, then in Paris, armed with introductions to important people, France was, at that time, obviously suffering from political instability. But Paris was full of people with ideas and courage, and some of them did lend the Israeli to France. France's interests were involved too — but the same demand for other Western maritime powers in whose colonies no one dared to short-circuit the sclerosis of official diplomatic and political channels.

However it happened that France moved. Arms were supplied in quantities sufficient for Israel to defend the first pavilion of the Museum Ha'atzet.

Obviously, no museum in the world can be maintained solely by admission fees; it is desirable that these should be kept as low as possible, or waived altogether, so that every citizen, even the poorest, may visit museum exhibitions and derive benefit and enjoyment from the experience.

Everybody knows the importance of Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur and Simhat Torah and everybody goes to prayers whether he is religious or not. The only holiday for which agricultural workers are paid is Independence Day and even that is not enjoyed by many

unfortunate, as emergency workers complete the days of work to which they are entitled before the day on which this holiday falls, and therefore cannot work on two consecutive days.

After all a worker draws ILA.520 per day, of which he receives only IL.575 or IL.550 (in some cases). Daily workers not only lose their day's wages but many other privileges provided by the Employment Law. The most important thing is that all the days of the year fall in one month. In such cases, what have workers committed not to enjoy these holidays as paid holidays?

It is undoubtedly not easy to arrange, but the authorities should do something for the benefit of the workers. Yours, etc., SHMUEL ELIAHU Secretary, Association of Indian Jews, Hatzor Branch, Rosh Pina, September 25.

Labour Ministry Replies

Over the years, wages have developed so that they include not only consideration of food and dress but also expenses of education, entertainment, health and the rest of the necessities which a person and his family need for maintaining themselves in the society in which they live.

The official rates meet Shabatot and traditional holiday expenditures and, in all the struggles of the trade unions for the setting of decent wage rates, these expenditures have been taken into account. When the new day of Independence Day was declared, the law definitely stated, in order to avoid misunderstanding, that nothing would be deducted from the worker's pay for this day, even though he did not actually work.

Yours, etc., Z. CHEN Information Officer Ministry of Labour Jerusalem, October 22.

ENLIGHTENED POLICY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir — Permit me to comment on Miss C. Kloetzel's letter expressing surprise at the low admission fee to our museum (your issue of October 5). I am pleased to note, incidentally, that she was impressed with the collection of ancient glass in

THIS WEEK :
80% of the
Votes for Mapai?

In the Tractate Baba Kamma, Chapter VII, Page 80, we read the following:

"If the door to prosperity has been shut to an individual it will not speedily be opened... R. Aba of Difli (d. Babylon, A.D. 500) stated this as a matter of personal experience."

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Israel Revisited IV

NO ORDINARY CITY BY PHILIP GILLON

JERUSALEM is, of course, no ordinary city; at times it seems to be as much a part of the memory of mankind as it is a place which people inhabit. Every guide-book will explain smugly that it is sacred to three great religions and that it has been continuously inhabited for at least 3,200 years. As it shines high on its seven holy hills it gleams with a mystic light of its own. Psalm 137 enjoined the Jews to set it above their chief joy: Bernard of Cluny wrote a magnificent hymn in praise of "Jerusalem the golden, with hills and mountains." Burke saw it as the dream city to be built by men of his day "in England's green and pleasant land." Sir Ronald Storrs, Military Governor of the city after Allenby's conquest, who certainly loved it even if he did not love its Jews, is said to have answered coldly to a man congratulating him on his elevation to a higher post in Cyprus: "There can be no promotion from Jerusalem."

But for the people who live in it and those who "go up to Jerusalem" regularly on business this vast load of history and mysticism is only a nebulous feeling deep below the conscious level of the mind: for them Jerusalem is merely a town in which they work or live. Yet the city's beauty is something that it is hard to forget even during the most passionate political or other discussion. Nature and Man have combined to throw unceasing sermons in rock and stone at the unbelieving.

As we go up to Jerusalem in the morning and catch our first distant view of the city astride the naked Judean hills we see that it is greyish-white in colour. But when we depart in the evening it glows salmon-pink in the sunset. Like the eyes of that mythical girl in the old romances Jerusalem changes colour with every thought, an effect caused by light effects on the ochre-laden stone of which it is built. That same Ronald Storrs declared that all buildings in the city had to be built of this stone, thereby preserving the town's aesthetics and vastly increasing the cost. The capital looks down with pride on humbler cities of the plain which are faced with plaster.

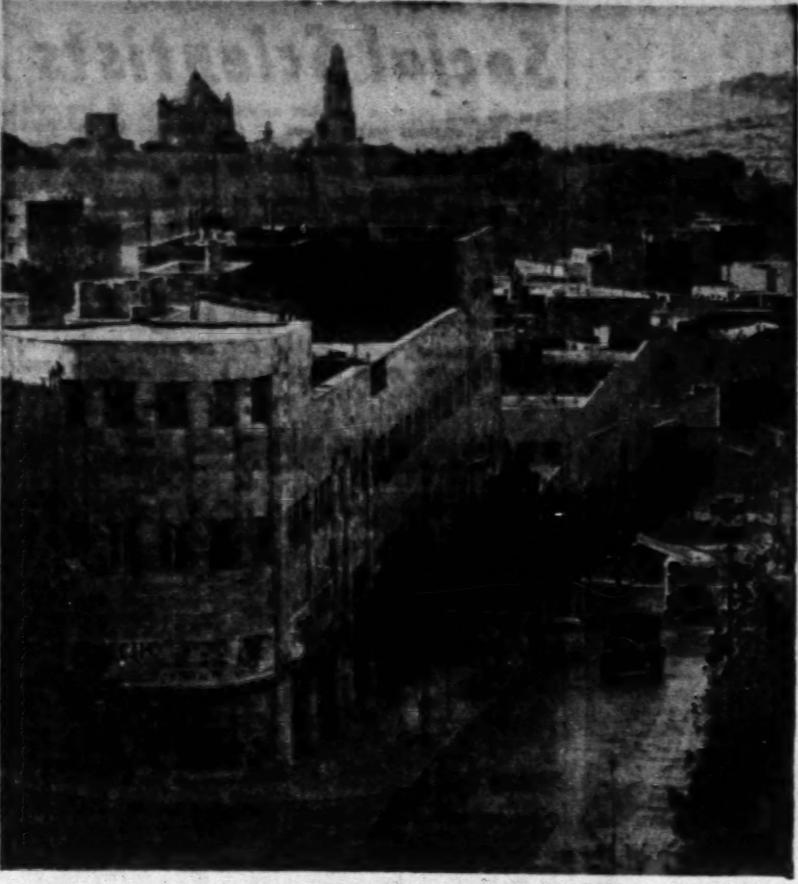
Casually Historical

Indeed, the city is oppressed with so much religion, history and beauty that it must seem intimidating and grim to a reader, whereas in fact it is one of the most relaxed and casual towns in the country. (This is not a back-handed compliment at those hard-working civil servants.) People who are striving-for-values other than profit have learned to be charming and mellow in the search. Then the students, the eagerly chattering young men and women who dominate every street corner and every cafe (and yet seem to find time to pack their campus as well) are in a class all of their own: surely no other country has had students quite like these? Eager, tolerant, witty and quick-witted they rebut their own cynisms about the decline in young Israel's idealism.

As if supplementary to University and Government art and art students. Strangely enough visiting artists seem to see Jerusalem always in the most oppressive terms, as in the massive candelabra presented by the British House of Commons to Israel's Knesset. It is, the white column of the Y.M.C.A. close by the great square turrets of the King David Hotel. He-hal Shlomo, that curious effusion of religious taste, dominates one part of the skyline and at the entrance to the city we pass the modern centre of Jewish orthodoxy, still in the building stage, Binyanei Ha'koach.

Some of the finest new buildings are outside of town, the endless University campus with its sudden square blocks of concrete contrasting strangely with an ancient Russian Orthodox monastery in the valley below it. Close at hand is the grim fortress of the Ministry of Finance.

I should have written of



In the foreground, street in "new" Jerusalem. In the background, Mt. Zion and the Old City.

Photo by Braun

course, that the candelabra is not symbolic of my Jerusalem, for the truth is that there are as many Jerusalem as there are people in Israel, or for that matter, as there are Christians or Jews or Arabs who turn to it in prayer or thought. My Jerusalem may be a place for colour and pleasure, but what of the Jerusalem of the Nafot Kart? What of the Bukharim? What of all the other sects and groups that inhabit those mysterious quarters or come there as pilgrims? The monks and nuns do as many different things? What of the thousands of tourists who have zealously "done" all those historic and modern sights that we really must see some time? Each one comes to Jerusalem to find

something special for himself or herself and the Holy City provides it.

Still Tolerant

Indeed, despite all the endearing and modern butcheries and the magnificent heroic deaths, Jerusalem is a strangely tolerant city. It houses in peace a multitude of potentially explosive ideas and cults — only when the wind or the moon get out of hand do the explosions occur. Even the proximity of the border is absorbed into that curious acceptance. Incidents are few and people live out their lives forgetful of the Legion. On a normal day in Jerusalem it is impossible to believe that so many thousands of busy people ever think of danger beyond the wall or religious differences this side of it.

The tone of life in the capital is modest and tea is still a fashionable drink. The President, living in his modest home surrounded by children's gardens, including his son's, has set a tradition of simplicity and modesty which relieves Jerusalem of many of the repulsive characteristics of other Government cities. Some day, perhaps, Israel will become so rich and powerful that nobility may out the pionneering egalitarianism which still dominates life in the Holy City: this may be a danger against which the country should guard.

In the meanwhile Israel's capital is unique, beautiful, democratic and willing to share her favours equally with all who come to her with friendly hearts. Could any country be better served?

Golden's Reparations Plan

By JESSE ZEL LURIE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK —

HARRY Golden, the only author to have two non-fiction books — "Only in America" and "For Two Cent Plain" — among the top ten U.S. best-sellers at the same time, will be going back to Israel in five or six months to gather more material for another potential best-seller: "Probable title 'Only in Israel.'"

Mr. Golden has just returned from a three-week stay in Israel. He says that he didn't go to write a book but after a few days he found his notebooks brimming over with stories about the people. He recounts a few in the current issue of his paper, "The Carolina Israelite." He is going back to get more. He says he will talk to ten Israelis every day for a month.

He quotes a visiting American banker in Tel Aviv who said: "There's more Socialism in England than in Israel." Golden replies: "There's more Socialism in the United States than in Israel." The reason why he took the banker is an account of the neckties. Lavon and Eshkol are really the same person, only sometimes he wears a tie and sometimes he doesn't. The Mapam men in the Government, with their neckties on, fight a valiant and successful battle against inflation." Then they take their neckties off, move

over to the Histadrut building and "listen to the workingmen's requests for wage increases, but there have been no wage increases."

At one of Dayan's meetings in the Emek, Golden was struck by three things: two favourable and one unfavourable. He noticed that the villagers — not the candidates as in this country — provided a festive table of refreshments, including beer. He remarked on Dayan's political acumen in turning aside a difficult question: "I'm only running for the Knesset now. This will not empower me to handle these matters, but I'll do my best to bring your problems to the attention of the Government."

Familiar Phrase

Mr. Golden found the opening phrase "I'm only running for the Knesset..." a familiar one: the mark of an ambitious politician who intends to reach much higher ground. Golden adds: "I'd like to have a ten-dollar parlay for the next ten years on Senator Jack Kennedy of Massachusetts and General Moshe Dayan of Tel Aviv."

The Carolina editor found himself on the platform sitting between two Government officials from the Ministries of Welfare and Agriculture. He asked them if they sat on the opposite side of the platform. They squirmed a bit and said that after all, General Dayan is a great war hero and not just an ordinary candidate, and of course I laughed and thought about Tammany Hall..."

Then he went to Eliat with Abba Eban and "it was quite a shock to see the portly, correct former ambassador with an open collar and no necktie." Golden relates that the Israel press, which didn't understand his wisecrack that he intended to open a branch of the "Carolina Israelite" in Jerusalem and call it "The Israel Carolinian," took kindly to my humor when I said Israel made a mistake in recalling Mr. Eban: that his British accent was worth at least \$300 in Israel bonds." But he would not go anywhere. Golden asserted, if he ever appeared in the U.S. with an open collar sport shirt, "There's a limit to the sacrifices you can expect of American Jews."

Golden's guide at Eliat was Shmuel Shmuli who doubled as the correspondent of "Herut." According to Golden, the morning after the meeting Eban berated Shmuli for reporting in "Herut" that there were 250 people at the meeting instead of the actual count of 1,250. Shmuli replied: "Mr. Eban, when Begin spoke he also had 1,250 people. But your Mapai paper said he had 300 in the audience. When you came and spoke to the same 1,250 people, I said you had 300. I gave you 50 extra people."

Incidentally, Mr. Golden was running for office in Israel, which he stresses he is not, so the Sabbath doesn't affect us directly.

On the other hand, Mapai is definitely consistent. Yes, consistency is the right term. Though the Communists are even more consistent. A shame that they are Communists. The Religious are the most consistent of the lot — but we don't smoke so the Sabbath doesn't affect us directly.

This time we were going to cast our decisive vote for another party, perhaps even for the Opposition.

As we looked our faces, we

LANDSLIDE

By Ephraim Kishon



then we'd be spared all this soul-searching. Actually what does it matter, as long as we don't vote Mapai! Enough! But here we are, in line for the polling station, this is the time to make up our minds.

Who else is running? Ben-Horut, that martyr... Let's break his shackles. On second thoughts, who break them? Let him stay where he is, it won't hurt him. But then?

Here is our identity card, where's the booth? Thanks! Into the booth. Alone with our thoughts. Now or never, make up your mind. People are waiting. Perhaps we could ask for five minutes' final concentration? No, it's getting late. Such a lot of letters and all different. What is this booth made of? Veneer sheets? Or perhaps mosaics? Knock on the side wall. No, it sounds like plywood. Let's see the committee. Perhaps they could also give us a tip on where to vote for the matter of fact, why vote at all? Let's not vote, and that's that. But then why did we come? We could have abstained from voting at home. Have to vote. If only because of the bus fare. Oh well, what does a vote count either way?

Here is the envelope. Shalom, Shalom — shalom. Didn't take us too long, really. Excellent organization. But wait! Again Ahlap? Why? Why?

Damn it, they needed us again. Never mind. We'll show them next time.

A side note: not function-

knew that we'd vote for the Progressives. It's a small party, but a Simon-pure one. Walking down the stairs, tic-tac, it flashed through our mind that the General Zionists were bigger and stronger. Force against force. At the bus stop we said to ourselves: let's go the whole hog. That's right, the alternatives! Herut! But on the way we remembered Mr. Begin, that secret Mossad agent, whose incendiary speeches practically ruled out the possibility of our voting for his party. If so, how about Abdu Ha'aroda, the young idealists? Palmaich and what not. The only ones who fought disinterestedly against the armada deal. That's why we won't vote for them.

On the other hand, Mapai is definitely consistent. Yes, consistency is the right term. Though the Communists are even more consistent. A shame that they are Communists. The Religious are the most consistent of the lot — but we don't smoke so the Sabbath doesn't affect us directly.

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NEW ARAB MEMBERS IN KNESSET

Jerusalem Post Staff

THE three Mapai-affiliated Arab parties are to be represented in the Fourth Knesset by an entirely new leadership, and the new Knesset Members elected by them are expected to work for the cooperation of broader segments of the Arab population with the government. The new Knesset Members are well-known figures on the Arab scene who have all played important roles in local affairs.

Mahmoud e-Nashif

THE Agriculture and Development list, representing the Little Triangle and part of Galilee, is headed by Mr. Mahmoud e-Nashif, a 30-year-old farmer-merchant with an intelligent face, who has been chairman of the Tayiba Local Council since 1953. Leadership in an Arab village goes traditionally to the family with the most land, and the Nashifs are very much respected in their village south of Tulkarem. The father of the new Knesset Member, who represented the district before the Turkish governor, was a landlord and merchant with strong commercial ties with Syria.

He died when Mr. Nashif was three years old, and his son continued to trade in Tulkarem until his fields yielded a Tayiba. Ten years ago, when numerous spread that part of the district would be ceded to Israel, many refugees flocked to the area to be transferred. Most of the Nashif family was in Tayiba, and the others joined them later under the family reunion scheme. Mr. Nashif is the proud father of eight children. His elder son is a District Officer in Nazareth, his fifth son is a teacher, and his wife is a teacher in a school in Tulkarem.

Mr. Nashif himself illustrates the changing pattern of the Arab village. Graduated from a Tulkarem secondary school, he prefers Arabic dress and introduced several reforms during his term of office as Local Council Head. Tayiba became the first Arab village in Israel to have a water system, running water in the houses, and regular tax collections.

Mr. Nashif's philosophy is simple: the lands of Israel must be cooperated with the State in order to profit from the opportunities which it offers its citizens — and the Arabs must contribute something to their own welfare.

Leibab Abu Rukun

THE Cooperation and Brotherhood list, representing a part of the Druse community on the Carmel and in Galilee as well as other Moslem Galilee villages, is headed by Sheikh Leibab Abu Rukun, Chairman of the Isfiya Local Council. Sheikh Leibab speaks modestly, as befits a sage, although he is not yet 50. It is, he says, because he attended the best university in Isfiya 35 years ago from the Lebanon. They have always been hard-working, peaceful-loving people.

Sheikh Leibab's father was the village's mukhtar under the Ottomans and under the British. His whole family was engaged in raising the crops on his land. There was a four-year elementary school in Isfiya under the British. Today, the new MK proudly announces, "we have a full-course elementary school and there will be a secondary school soon."

The villagers of Isfiya have known for years that they could learn and profit from the Jews. The village's mukhtar was on the best of terms with Mr. Abba Khoussayeh in the days when the latter was secretary of the Haifa Labour Council, and the village's young men found work easily through this connection. He asked them if they sat on the opposite side of the platform. They squirmed a bit and said that after all, General Dayan is a great war hero and not just an ordinary candidate, and of course I was found that he was the only one without a necktie. Even Ben-Gurion wore one that day. Mrs. Reid shook her head sadly and said that never again would she allow the Ambassador to go out of the house without a necktie.

I'm afraid the Ambassador is not telling Mary Louise everything. I saw a picture of him and Teddy Kollek at the dedication of the "Y" in Nazareth and both were un-necked, collar over jacket. My advice to the Ambassador is to get in a supply of American clip-on bow ties. They offend snakes of Ambassadorial grace so that he can quickly convert from open to closed collar as the occasion demands.

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Friday, November 13, 1958

ALTHOUGH the volume of exportable citrus this season is not expected to exceed 10,000,000 crates, i.e., only 10 per cent CITRUS more than in 1957/58, there is SEASON some nervousness in C.M.B. quarters, due to the fact that advance sales have been considerably lower than in previous years.

Last season there already was a slight drop in fixed sales of shanuti oranges, but then this was due — at least partly — to the bullish misconceptions of some citrus leaders; the crop surpassed all records, lowering prices. This time, however, the reason is probably the buyers' reluctance to commit themselves while the market situation seems to be turning in their favour. There is, indeed, no doubt that the citrus market is rapidly returning to its pre-war shape, when prices were dominated by auction results and only a minor role was played by fixed advance sales, which have been the cornerstone of the C.M.B.'s marketing policy in the past decade.

Thus the element of dramatic suspense, inherent in any international trade, has been expanded, and the task of marketing our citrus abroad considerably complicated, though it would be rash to assume that the new pattern must ultimately work to our disadvantage. However, buyers such as we've mentioned have shown — when competitive — that if fruit were dumped in Britain without proper planning and partly in bad condition — must be avoided, and everything must be done to maintain the special position which Israeli citrus enjoys in most European countries. In any case the decisive factors are quality and the general supply and demand situation which is but little influenced by how sales are affected.

Fortunately the misgivings concerning the Common Market's protectionism have not been borne out so far, and there is hope of a satisfactory solution. Also, there is not likely to be much competition on the part of American citrus until the U.S. export subsidy is renewed, which is improbable for the time being. Finally, the expansion of citrus growing in Mediterranean countries is limited by considerations of soil and climate.

Given further progress in European standards of living and citrus consumption, and a minimum of cooperation between the major citrus producers in order to prevent the oversupply of some areas, marketing prospects appear fairly favourable in the long run, even though prices may drop somewhat as postwar groves reach fruit-bearing age while citrus consumption increases more gradually. As a matter of fact, this season's average prices for Israeli fruit are expected to be somewhat higher than last season despite the low quotations at the first auctions.

However, while from the marketing point of view it is the average figure which counts, the growth is obvious. Interest in the aggregate price per dunam, which will probably turn out to be less than last year due to the smaller crop (the additional quantity stemming from more young groves coming of age). The old problem of the citrus exchange rate will therefore have to be tackled again before long, as growers can hardly be expected to put up with the double insecurity of auction results plus premium rates.

The wisdom of postponing the decision in this respect until after the season was always dubious and makes even less sense under the new circumstances. The Treasury may be right in insisting that putting citrus industry on the same footing as other exporters would lead to excessive revenues which could be dissipated, but that could be easily avoided by a proposal citrus leaders made long ago to divert part of the revenue — all of which is centrally handled by the C.M.B. and therefore easily controllable — to some emergency reserve fund.

U.S. LOAN MOVE

TO HELP EXPORT
LOANS to under-developed countries from the U.S. Development Loan Fund (D.L.F.) will in future carry the condition that much of the money must be spent on American exports.

Previously, there were no binding conditions for D.L.F. loans, which could be repaid in local currencies.

The U.S. expects that American companies will receive orders worth \$400m. from the \$515m. which the fund has still to commit.

Capital already committed will not be affected by the condition, which is expected to be unwelcome to many underdeveloped countries. Future loans will not, however, be tied to U.S. purchases if such a restriction would produce "undue hardship."

(PTV)

Egypt's Effort To Bolster Pound

Egypt intends to spare no efforts to strengthen the Egyptian pound on the free market.

There is still a long way to go, however, and assiduous adherence to "healthy" remedial measures will be necessary. In Egypt itself, the level of the Egyptian pound is influenced by the market handling gold dealings. Whereas at the beginning of 1958 the gold sovereign was quoted at 275 piastres, it has fluctuated between 515 and 525 piastres for the greater part of the last three years.

Water, Not Market, Limits Farm Expansion

With Proper Planning, Room for 20,000 More Producers

By YITZHAK ODED
Special to The Jerusalem Post

WHAT is the "absorptive capacity" of Israel agriculture?

In view of world trends and local development, should we not talk in terms of cutting down our farm population rather than settling more newcomers on the land?

The world's farm production has risen tenfold in the past three generations. But this has gone to feed the increasing population and to raise its standard of nutrition — very little of it boosted farmers' real income. To keep up with the rising national standard of living, the farmer has had to increase his productivity steeply.

Those who did not do so sank to lower levels of subsistence farming or swelled the stream of migration to the towns. Even the U.S., whose wealth has made it possible to boost its food consumption rapidly, has only two-thirds as many farms today as it did a generation ago.

The trend has gone through a parallel development. In the 1920's, a developed Jewish farm yielded between LP150 and LP250 worth of produce; today, a farm grossing IL5,000 is backward and marginal. Even in real terms this output is two or three times as high as LP200 a generation ago.

Yet our farmer today is saddled with debts, short of funds to finance even an immediate crop. And Israel, too, has been having its flight from the farm, though in a disguised form: those who cannot take conditions in immigrant settlements, those who leave kibbutzim for social or ideological reasons.

The trend would be far more pronounced were it not for the Government's policy of land settlement, population dispersal and incentives to farming. And immigration, the rise in consumption standards and the rapid development of agricultural exports also increase demand, helping to support prices and the farmer's income.

But the lively question whether our farm production ought to keep pace with the expansion of industrial output will never be put to the test, for our agriculture is rapidly approaching its limits in any case.

The limiting factor is water. Our present annual consumption is about 1,100 million c.u.m., of which well over 250 million c.u.m. go for industrial and domestic use.

Total resources are estimated at some 1,800 million c.u.m. a year, but this would mean harnessing not only the Jordan but also sewer and floodwaters in expensive schemes, some of which are not even in the planning stage. On the drawing boards, due for implementation by 1967, are plans that will secure for us a total of 1,650 million c.u.m., of which it is hoped that agriculture will be able to avail itself of over 1,300 million.

But this calls, first and foremost, for completion of the Jordan-Negev project, which in itself makes a difference of some 300 million c.u.m. And indeed, although other schemes, mainly the second Yardenit scheme, the Western Galilee-Kishon line will supply tens of millions too, our planners, when asked about the absorptive capacity of our agriculture in terms of "Before Jordan" and "After Jordan."

Official Figures

When a new immigration wave was expected a year ago, the Government and the Jewish Agency requested an estimate of the number of newcomers who could be placed in agriculture. The answer of the Joint Agricultural Planning Centre was not, of course, directly indicative of our full absorptive capacity even before completion of the Jordan project in about 1968. For the Centre had to consider the rate at which the Jordan-Negev could absorb.

The limiting factor here is not land. According to the recent comprehensive survey of the Soil Conservation Division, 5,500,000 dunams — nearly 1,500,000 more than are at present cultivated — could be put under the plough for irrigation.

Our planners, with a target population of two-and-a-half million in mind four or five years from now, anticipate that 18 per cent of this increased population will still be required in agriculture if our resources are properly harnessed and directed to the best use.

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Prosperous Europe Good Export Market

By Our Economic Correspondent

WHEN the Israeli comes to Europe he is never merely a tourist. Whether he is aware of it or not, he compares the position he observes in European countries with home conditions and looks at the shop with a question in his mind: how can Israeli goods compete? Some of the impressions thus gathered may be worth recording.

Firstly, the quickly rising standard of living in all the West European countries increases our own export drive as output rises and more and more goods roll off the assembly lines. But the rising standard of living results at the same time in increased demand not only for domestic but also for foreign goods.

This is perhaps most marked in foodstuffs. The public — including the rising mass of the skilled and semi-skilled workers — has become used to fresh vegetables and fresh fruit all year round. We profit from this trend.

Tourist Trade

An export line of ever-increasing importance in Europe is tourism. Its expansion has to be seen to be believed.

Holiday-trips are no longer the privilege of the rich: the skilled English worker goes to Germany, Italy and Spain and the travelling American is to be found everywhere in his hired car and in the endless rows of sightseeing cars which have become part of the landscape all over Western Europe.

The traveller is not only a lodger, a rider and an entertainment seeker — he is also a buyer: glass and lace in Venice, leather goods and jewellery in Florence, embroidery and ceramics at Assisi, raffia skirts in Naples. We still have not enough to sell to our tourists. Misaki has developed some goods with a distinct Israeli flavour and some of the fashion shops begin to attract women from abroad. But this is no more than a beginning. The tour-

ists who might reach the 100,000 mark next year are a prospective export market right on our doorstep.

As regards general care for tourists, we are still expensive by modest European standards, but our buses, guides and first-class hotels are almost up to international standards.

There is one notable exception: food. We cannot compete with the countless small restaurants all over Switzerland, France and Italy where you get a variety of dishes that are inexpensive, well-cooked and attractive.

And together with better cooking, local wines need better care and more publicity. It is incredible how the mass of the tourist improves if he gets good food and in places where he has to put up with old-fashioned — and not too comfortable accommodation.

There is a close relation between the development of our tourist service and certain branches of our export trade. A satisfied tourist will encourage people of his acquaintance to make the trip to Israel. A satisfied shopper will tell them also where and what to buy. And there might thus be a connecting link between the shops in Disengoff Road and those in Zurich, Rome and New York.

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Commission Rates on Cotton Cut

TEL AVIV —

THE reduction of commission rates for cotton marketing from 1.25 to 1 per cent was decided on last week by the board of directors of the Cotton and Peanut Marketing Board. It was announced by Mr. Y. Wolfson, the Board's director.

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Mission members Mr. and Mrs. J. Ottenstein of Washington, D.C., greet their children Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ottenstein, upon arrival at Lod. The Ottenstein seniors (at right) had arrived here earlier.



Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Ratner of Cleveland, and Mr. E. Nehemiah Cohen of Chicago shown upon their arrival, greeting Israeli friend at right.



Julius Bino, executive director of the Los Angeles Jewish Welfare Fund, is shown being greeted by his son, who is studying at the Hebrew University.



Members of the Philadelphia delegation on the Mission, who arrived in separate planes from Vienna, are shown reunited at Lod airfield.

Photos by Harris

6th UJA Mission Here To Study Unmet Needs in Advance of Drive

Some Sights Mission Will See



Malben's Frieda Schiff Warburg Home for the Aged at Nataanya, where this aged immigrant is learning to overcome the effects of arthritis and to perform everyday tasks for himself, was the setting for the 10th anniversary celebrations of Malben, attended by mission members this week. Edward M. Warburg, J.D.C. Chairman, and Dr. Giorgio Josephphoff, former Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, spoke.

Photo by Harris

Absorption Processes Must Now Be Speeded

By MORRIS W. BERNSTEIN
U.J.A. General Chairman

THE 22nd Annual Campaign of the United Jewish Appeal begins in 1960, the United Nations World Refugee Year. This widely observed event is serving to focus attention on the fact that grave human problems resulting from 20th century turbulence remain to be solved.

Permanent Emergency

The United Jewish Appeal subscribes wholeheartedly to the humanitarian aims of the World Refugee Year. But without irony, it can be said that every year since the beginning of the Hitler era has been a world refugee year for Jews.

World Refugee Year serves to remind us forcibly that problems similar to those with which UJA has coped for 21 years are still with us. Our age is still an age of widespread homelessness and fear.

Challenging Opportunities

The need to migrate to new lands of liberty, to new lands of opportunity and hope seems to be imperative for all refugees for all.

This is a fact which the World Refugee Year emphasizes to us. I cannot help observing that this kind of recognition of refugee needs, if made two decades ago, would have saved vast numbers of lives, Jewish and non-Jewish alike.

But, be this as it may, we of the United Jewish Appeal have sought not to let regrets over the past impede our concern for those who need help in the present.

Thus American Jews, through UJA, have in 21 years managed to help some 2,700,000 men, women and children. Coping with the hardships of war, in the face of immigration restrictions and lack of funds, UJA helped to bring 120,000 refugees to Palestine in the period from 1939 to 1947. In that same

period it helped to bring 112,000 to other countries. **Impressive Achievements**

With the birth of the State of Israel in 1948, the doors of opportunity for rescue opened wide. As the only country in the world which accepted Jews without restriction, Israel gave the American Jewish community a chance to participate in an astonishing achievement in human rescue.

Since 1948, Israel's people have taken in more than 500,000 immigrants.

By contrast, since 1939, some 213,000 have been enabled to emigrate to Latin America, British Dominion countries, and the United States.

All told, in the two turbulent decades from 1939 to 1959, a grand total of 1,385,200 Jews was helped by UJA to emigrate to a new chance in life. At the same time, UJA helped in more than 1,400,000 Jews to survive and be rehoused in countries where they remained.

Temporary Emergency

As UJA enters its third decade of existence, those who have been associated with it remember what its first two decades were like, not only in terms of hardship and terror for those who suffered, but in terms of the solid accomplishment. This accomplishment was the result of the compassionate will of the American Jewish community, carrying out a unique and hitherto unmatched voluntary effort of rescue and healing.

600,000 Need Help

But the World Refugee Year in which we find ourselves serves to remind us of the ever-present burdens of need. For American Jews the World Refugee Year must mean renewed application to the absorption of need which still face some 600,000 Jews in Israel and in 25 other countries.

New Housing Needs

There is an urgent need, for example, to provide decent, modest housing for some 30,000 immigrants who are still living in Israel's mabatot.

The Joint Distribution Committee is also a major participant in Malben, which cares for the aged, sick and handicapped among the immigrants, has a network of some 30 institutions in Israel — old-age homes, villages for the aged, hospitals, physical rehabilitation centres and sheltered workshops. It also provides "constructive loans" to handicapped immigrants to enable them to set up small businesses.

The ORT network of vocational centres receives UJA funds through the JDC and provides vocational education for some 5,000 Israeli youths.

The JDC, in addition to its Malben activities in Israel, maintains programs of relief and constructive help benefiting some 200,000 people in 24 countries from Poland to North Africa and Iran. The New York Association for New Americans, a UJA member agency, aids those Jewish immigrants reaching the New York City area.

Since the birth of the Jewish State, \$2,240,000 in UJA funds have gone for medical and social-connected activities in Israel, including \$492,000 to JDC operations in Israel, and over \$30,000,000 to the JDC for preparation in Europe for emigration and transport to Israel.

Added to this are the initial absorption needs faced by those who have entered Israel in recent months and continue to come.

... And Outside Israel

Finally we must not forget the more than 200,000 Jews in 25 other countries who look to UJA, primarily through the Joint Distribution Committee, for help in survival and rehabilitation. These include some 15,000 Polish Jews recently returned to Poland from the Soviet Union, some 10,000 Hungarians and Egyptian Jews waiting in Europe for final resettlement in Western Hemisphere countries and thousands of needy or destitute Jews in North Africa, the Middle East, Europe and the Far East.

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Israel Citrus Still the Best

Growing Competition Can be Offset by Extended Season

By ZEEV SCHUL

FIRST consignments of citrus from Israel were unloaded in the ss. Ethrog in the Port of London last week. Two more freighters are now on their way to Europe, and labour exchanges and plantation owners here are now concluding their preparations in anticipation of the "Christmas Rush."

Preliminary reports from London indicate that the season's first fruit, some 30,000 cases of grapefruit, got a mixed reception. It was reported by well informed sources that prices were down to 40 shillings (average) per case of grapefruit, as compared to 50 for last year's initial consignments. Dealers allegedly criticized the fact that some of the fruit was not fully ripe, and claimed that if the initial consignment had been smaller but better selected, it might have achieved prices comparable to last year's averages.

It was learned here that the late rains had delayed the ripening of the fruit. Citrus' consignments would accordingly be sent two weeks behind their traditional sailing schedule of mid-November.

This year's crop total is expected to be equivalent to last year's — some 9,750,000 cases. But that is where comparison with earlier seasons ends. Marketing strategies influenced by North African and European competition and the Common Market agreements, are going to upset the traditional marketing pattern of the local Citrus Marketing Board, which is to shelve its "customers first" approach in favour of attempts to infiltrate and expand on new markets.

GROWERS' BILL

The most important aspect of the new policy, from the grower's point of view, is that the CMB new policy is going to cost him money out of his profit. This is not only because of the increased competition and Common Market tariffs, but through "introductory offers" and costly publicity splashes.

The CMB's new line appears to have been dictated mainly by the fact that Spain alone will this year up its production by a staggering 40 per cent. Barring frosts, which could "rule the roost," Spain is also expected to make bids for markets considered near-exclusive — the United Kingdom and other countries.

One indirect advantage for Jaffa up to now was the fact that the Spaniards lacked a united marketing body similar to the CMB. But it seems that they too, have now changed their ways, and that with the backing of the Madrid government, they intend to conquer new markets even at the expense of incurring losses, which will be covered by special funds set up to cover their expansion programme.

Even the fact that devious fruit crops yielded below average in Europe this year did not change the picture to any serious extent. This is taken as a significant indication.

The CMB Mission, on its recent European tour, had the same amount of fruit as last year to offer. It attempted to allocate, through sales agreements, greater quantities of fruit to Scandinavian, French and Swiss and Switzerland at the expense of the U.K. and Netherlands markets. The latter were over-supplied during the latter half of the previous season.

Norway's importers have agreed to a minimum of approximately 300,000 cases. This

is the same amount as was sold in that country last year, but 100,000 cases less than during the 1957/58 season.

Sweden and Denmark will each buy as a minimum the same quantities as last year (500,000 and 350,000 cases respectively) — but will pay on a ship-to-ship basis, according to prices prevailing at the time of order. Last year's Scandinavian share of our export crop was only 18 per cent — or four per cent less than the year before.

This year the CMB will make all-out efforts to increase sales in the north.

Holland's share, which last year jumped to over 600,000 cases, is expected to be reduced again this year, as will shipments to the United Kingdom (they reached 4,500,000 cases last year against 2,000,000 during the 1957/58 season). France and Switzerland will receive increased consignments over last year's total (430,000 and 200,000 respectively). Swiss importers were reported to be driving hard bargains.

HARD TIME FOR ORANGES

While grapefruit and lemons found ready markets in France, our oranges had a harder time there in view of taxes favouring North African produce.

America's shopping Net is expected to increase by 25 per cent to a total of some 100,000 cases.

Increased shipments to West Germany are also hoped for. Last year, it bought an impressive 1,225,000 cases. Negotiations have already started with a number of Eastern Bloc countries — in-

cluding Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary. The U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia still turn thumbs down on Jaffa. But East Germany reportedly sneaked in some Israeli fruit last year via Bulgaria, and it is possible that certain quantities may also have been absorbed in a similar fashion by Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, not included in the Eastern Bloc calculations.

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This year the CMB will make all-out efforts to increase sales in the north.

Trial Period

In conclusion, it would seem that the 1958/59 season may well turn out to be a trial period, affording our main citrus industry a foretaste of what is still to come.

The bogs of all new American citrus growers, California and Arizona fruit, will probably invade England and France for the first time this year. It has already reached many European countries. But the full impact of U.S. citrus on European markets is expected to be felt only next year.

It is not, however, our intention to draw a gloomy picture, for citrusiculture here is unique and unequalled in the quality of its fruit — and the Jaffa orange is particular.

When people want the best in oranges, there is no alternative to it and they expect to pay a little more for it.

But the bottom would

Season Opens: Picking, Packing, Shipping, Selling

This year's record-breaking export of nine million cases is literally the fruit of ILTOM. Investments in agriculture from the Development Budget aided by Israel Bonds loans.



Above, happy laborers in picking. Below: crates of citrus being loaded in Haifa Port.



Bright London fruit stand gives pride of place to Jaffa oranges. The Citrus Marketing Board is to increase its budget for advertising this year in face of growing competition.

Photo by Paul Matlack

Planning Fruit Sales To the Common Market

By Y. CHORIN
From an address delivered at the Congress of the CLAM (Association of Mediterranean Citrus Growers.)

Annual Consumption of Citrus Per Capita (in kg.)

United States 30
Switzerland 25
France 25
Belgium 25
Poland 25
Norway 25
Denmark 25
West Germany 25
United Kingdom 25
Australia 25
Finland 25

mainly lemons, of which it has a very large crop of excellent quality. Israel dominates the supply of Shamouti oranges, which are at their best in the middle of the season, and in the supply of grapefruit, of which it is Europe's principal supplier in the winter.

One of the producing countries belonging to the E.E.C. has decided to make use of its privileges and assume its responsibilities under the Common Market — it would do so at the cost of neglecting its traditional markets, which would, moreover, encounter fierce competition on the part of the subsidized members, and the struggle that would develop would probably result in damage to all parties concerned, so that the producers in the different countries would for outweigh the limited advantage of customs preference.

What the special position of the citrus industry — the vast range of varieties and the possibility of exceptionally rapid consumption in the E.E.C. countries — does rather appear to call for greater cooperation and coordination among the producers in the Mediterranean area.

Cooperation would confer upon all producers and consumers alike an advantage far exceeding the apparent advantages of artificially sheltered markets through the fixing of quota and protectionist tariffs.

There is still another aspect of the problems of citrus that should not be overlooked in dealing with this subject, and that is the by-products industry.

While certain products could be described as necessities of citrus fruit, the manufacture of which can absorb large quantities of unexportable fruit. Today the citrus growing countries belonging to the Common Market lack the full productive capacity to supply it with high-quality citrus products in sufficient quantities. If despite this fact high protective tariffs are imposed concerning the products of the Common Market members, this will certainly contribute to a great confusion in the supply situation and make for sharp competition and price cutting.

Drastic changes in the present position may temporarily yield some advantages to a particular country but in the long run the total loss of the market would probably surpass the previous gain of the few. Therefore it is in the interest of all the citrus-producing countries to agree to a procedure leading to certain changes in the organization of the Common Market recognition of the special position of the citrus industry, granting it a status between that of a normal commodity and a special one.

E.E.C. regulations applying to other agricultural products — a precedent has already been created, as in the German market, by granting to Germany duty-free imports from Israel. This is a preferred position which we are fully justified in claiming for citrus fruit as well.

This proposal to exempt citrus from the stipulations of the Rome agreement has been discussed several times in CLAM, at the meeting of the Economic Committee and in plenary sessions. A great deal of material has been collected enabling us to get a clear view of the situation and of all its implications.

The subject also came up at the F.A.O. conference on June 10, 1958, and subsequent resolutions stressed its importance, especially since citrus does not compete with the products of temperate countries. The resolutions adopted confirmed the necessity of careful study of the problems involved.

Research and Planning

To sum up: the development of the citrus industry and its prosperity and production depend not on restrictions imposed on some of the producers and consumers but on a constructive cooperation for others, but on common efforts for fuller cooperation in the fields of research, advertising, grove planning and sales promotion aimed at increasing consumption.

The strength and the future of CLAM will be tested by the way in which it directs its member organizations towards more cooperation in developing the industry as a whole for the general benefit of the producing and consuming countries alike.

Shipping Rates Disputed

By S. J. GOLDSMITH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON

THE last salvo to date in the marine battle between the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel and Zim has been fired by Mr. Zvi Isakson, member of the Citrus Sales Delegation to Europe and President of the Council of the Mediterranean Citrus Growers. Sea battles are notoriously inconclusive, but this time the fighters seem to be on a winning streak.

Mr. Isakson told me that fancy prices could not be expected for the fruit. Israel is a major producer of good quality and high juice content, being sold here at an average of 40 shillings per case (40 kg. net), known as a "74" case which is nine shillings less than last year's average.

The prospects for oranges cannot be much better; they are perhaps even a little poorer because of the keen competition of Spanish orange growers. In Scandinavia and Germany too, prices had to be lowered by four shillings per case, making it 40s. on the average instead of last year's 44s.

In England, the "Waffa" oranges retain their good name, but not to the extent of enabling the sellers to charge much more than growers in other countries.

The CMB delegation, consisting of Messrs. Rohach, Chorin and Galter in addition to Mr. Isakson, authorized publicity expenses — press advertisements, films, television — of £100,000 for the rest of Europe and £100,000 for the rest of the world. This was the minimum figure in view of the increased competition and the need of a buyer's market everywhere.

Sales and Prices

Mr. Isakson pointed out in a special interview with The Jerusalem Post that Mr. Levinson, Freight Manager of Zim, participated in all of the Conference's negotiations with the Israel Citrus Delegation, both in London and Geneva. Furthermore, Mr. Levinson was the toughest and most uncompromising of all the negotiators.

After five meetings down from London, an addendum was agreed upon to raise rates to three shillings per case. The decision related to pay more than last year on the grounds that the situation in world shipping did not warrant higher charges, and that the

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War Against Fruit Fly

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SPECIAL efforts will be made during the coming weeks, and again next March, to curb the ravages of the Mediterranean fruit fly, Mr. Gideon Cohen, Director of the Department of Plant Protection, told The Jerusalem Post here this week.

The fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*, is reported to have inflicted millions of pounds' worth of damage on the citrus industry in the past few years, accounting for up to five per cent of seasonal fruit rejects.

Following successful experiments with special types of U.S.-manufactured poisoned bait, applied by spraying operations over some 10,000 dunams last spring, a total of 150,000 dunams will be treated this year in five to six repeated aerial spraying operations. Success, Mr. Cohen believes, will prolong the Valencia export season next spring by several weeks.

The complete elimination of the fruit fly will, however, be a difficult problem, despite the effectiveness of the spray. The reason is that the numerous wild varieties of fruit trees, apart from citrus, serve as hosts to the pest. Measures

would have to be very much more radical and would probably be too expensive. Even then, the results would not guarantee 100 per cent success.

When the U.S. was invaded by the fruit fly some three years ago in Florida, it feared for its vast deciduous plantations further north and invested a total of \$11m. in an intensive 22-month campaign. It could afford to do so because of its relative geographic isolation. Here, on the other hand, all the neighbouring countries are infested by the fly.

Spraying Pays

The expensive spraying operations will, however, more than pay for themselves, Mr. Cohen believes. Preliminary results already indicate the effectiveness of the new treatment. It is effective even if only part of the tree is sprayed because the bait is very attractive to the fruit fly. The spraying materials, known as Study Bait Number Seven and Malathion, are now being manufactured here by three different companies.

The biological battle of the Plant Protection Department against black scale has been won with relative success. The biological control, based on the parasite *Encarsia opulenta*, has been introduced into the country and is spreading rapidly. Measures

The Citrus Marketing Board of Israel

50 Derech Haifa — Tel. 29228
P.O.B. 2590

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- SUPERVISES THE PICKING AND PACKING OF CITRUS
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- ATTENDS TO THE SEA TRANSPORT OF CITRUS
- GRANTS LOANS TO CITRUS GROWERS
- PROMOTES AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND INSTRUCTION

AND SUPPLIES

- CHEMICALS TO COMBAT PESTS
- EQUIPMENT TO CITRUS GROWERS AND PACKING HOUSES
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Towards a World Language

Centenary of Zamenhof, Father of Esperanto

By Ephraim Biderman



ESPERANTISTS the world over are this year celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lazar Ludwig Zamenhof, the man who created the language now known as Esperanto — literally, "the who hopes." The town of Białystok where Zamenhof was born of Jewish parents in 1859, has created a distinctive setting for a talented and imaginative youth who while still in high school had already elaborated almost all the basic principles of an entirely new language that could become a universal medium of discourse. In this border city where the officials were Russian, the nobility Polish, the peasants Lithuanian and the shopkeepers Jewish, young Zamenhof had frequent occasion to race across and violence flared up between the various national groups that were divided by ignorance, prejudice and suspicion.

In 1879, at the insistence of his father, Lazar went off to Moscow to study medicine (one of the few professions which Jews were then allowed to study in Russia). After two years he returned to Warsaw where he finished his studies and at the same time continued to work at the language until it had acquired a fundamental style and character of its own. When he felt that his work was complete he decided to show it to Rabbi Mehlwasser, an active leader of the Hovevei Zion in Białystok and probably known to Zamenhof from his boyhood days. The Rabbi returned the manuscript to him after a few days and gave him his opinion in the form of an anecdote (as related by Dr. Olszanger of Jerusalem, a veteran Esperantist who heard it from Zamenhof).

"Your student calling upon a compass found his deeply engrossed in thought and pacing up and down the room. 'What is in you?' he asked. 'I have discovered a marvelous solution, but now I'm having difficulty in finding the problem.'

Simple Grammar

With the help of an understanding and generous father-in-law, Zamenhof was finally able to publish his book in 1887. It contained the grammar, which consists of 15 rules and a vocabulary of 800 roots and simple passages in Esperanto from the Bible, some poems, a letter and a declaration by the author, "Doktoro Esperanto," that he gives up all his rights to the book because "an international language, like a national one, is common property." First published in Russian, the book later appeared in French, Polish, German and English. Zamenhof soon had adherents from all parts of the world writing to him, and Esperanto Societies were organized in a number of cities.

It is clear from Edmund Privat's biography "A Life of Zamenhof" (which first appeared in Esperanto in 1920 and in English in 1931, still the only one available) that the idea did attract a number of capable and dedicated people who kept an Esperanto movement alive through all its vicissitudes. The first International Congress of Esperantists took place at Bielostok in 1905. It was a thrilling occasion for the delegates who now had an opportunity to hear the language in action. The highlight of the Congress was Zamenhof's address which concluded with the following words:

After many thousands of

Reader's Letters

HEBREW LITERATURE FOR EXPORT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir. — Translation is always a complex and debatable matter, and anthologies always subject to question. Logically, then, an anthology of translations is likely to arouse intense debate and be subject to very many questions. I cannot conceivably satisfy every taste. This would seem to be particularly true of the "Isra' Argoy" published by the Young and Hebrews Department of the Zionist Organization. The last volume of which, No. 8, was reviewed in your columns on Friday, September 25, by Moše Kohn.

No one would claim perfection for "Argoy" on any count, but Mr. Kohn's review does, in all fairness, seem to be based on rather shaky grounds. His main point is that the collection "is indifferent to people's tastes or interests or for that matter to current literary creation in Israel."

"Argoy" is intended for English readers abroad; their taste or interest in modern Hebrew literature can hardly be so denoted as to determine the choice of material. Actually, I have seen comments in publications abroad, welcoming the contents of "Argoy" as being both fresh and instructive, conveying something of the vitality and variety of Israel.

ISRAEL TENTH ANNIVERSARY ALBUM

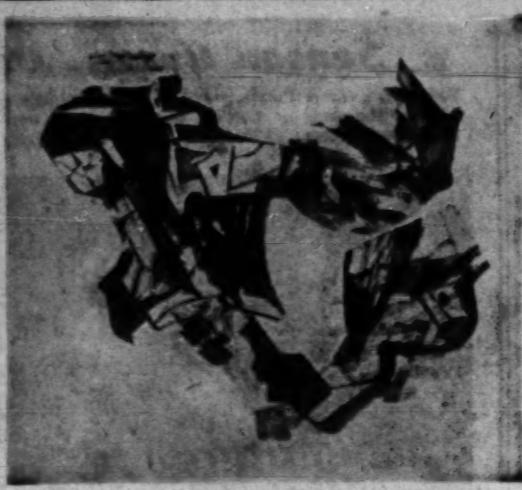
The Album—a pictorial cavalcade of Israel—captures in 275 plates (of which 40 are in colour) the spirit evoked by a young nation opening its eyes to the world.

With articles by Amnon David Ben-Gurion, Spanish and German.

WORLD JEWRY TODAY

by S. Federush

A comprehensive reference book comprising all Jewish communities and their institutions the world over.



ERIC PINLAY : Organic Landscape.
Etching from the "Contemporary British Printmakers" Loan Exhibition from St. George's Gallery, London, at the Bezel Museum, Jerusalem.

Nasser's Gamble

By NISSIM REJWAN

Egypt in Transition, by Jean & Simone Lacouture. Translated by Francis Searcie. Methuen, London, 1954. 75s. The authors call the first day of the Egyptian Revolution. But the rest of the book covers the ground with a competence and insight that are often surprising.

WHEN the original French edition of this book ("L'Egypte en mouvement," Editions du Seuil, Paris) appeared in 1950, it was hailed as being far the best book on Egypt after the 1952 officers' revolution. This judgment will probably remain unchallenged for some time to come, and those who could not see the French edition now have the opportunity of reading it in this very readable English version which has added the advantage of having been brought up to date by the authors right through the Suez crisis and the proclamation of the United Arab Republic.

Full of vivid description and a wealth of commentary which sometimes goes a little beyond the limits of instruction is Hebrew, which perhaps proves an old Zionist contention that one can only begin to be a citizen of the world when one has become a citizen of one's own country first.

Collected Kishonese

By MIRIAM ARAD

MA'ARCHONIM U-MUSIK (skits), by Ephraim Kishon. N. Tver斯基 Publishing House Ltd., Tel Aviv, 1958. 22s pp.

EPHRAIM Kishon's writing reminds me of the "little girl who had a little curl right in the middle of her forehead, and when she was good, she was very very good, but when she was bad, she was horrid."

At his best, as for instance in the first piece in this collection, "The New Socialist," about the adventures of a very green and very eager social worker in a "ma'abar," or in "Ziggy and Habuba," poking fun at a few well-established principles of kibbutz ideology, Kishon hits not where it really hurts, but where it tickles, and then it tickles so hard that it hurts just a little — a good satire!

At his worst, Kishon neither tickles nor tickles but just faintly irritates. His bad pieces affect one like a long-drawn-out joke with a rather pointless point.

Kishon loves to poke fun at Israel-type bureaucracy and red tape. He does this by way of exaggeration: all officials have long or strange-sounding names; all regulations are entitled with long numbers (nothing less than 21827/k/1476 will do); all clerks are to be found on

the highest floors of high buildings, and all questionnaires contain an endless number of (stupid) questions. In addition, all these names and numbers are repeated endlessly and pointlessly, until one is not at all amazed and may be even bored.

Kishon's type of humour always chooses for his subject only the very obvious. Thus, his victims are the party demagogues: two ulcer victims discussing their common symptoms and remedies; expectant fathers in a hospital's waiting room, or the post-State "terrorist" with nobody and nothing left to terrorize.

Many of the skits in this collection are dramatizations of satires and humoresques published previously. In their present form they were written especially for troupes like "Ba'al Yarok," "La-hakat Ha-Nahal" and "Sam-batyon," and some were even performed by Dizengoff and Szumacher. One imagines they would suit this type of comedian very well indeed, and may perhaps seem funny on the stage than on a page.

At his best, Shel Ethem

and Ganai Abdul Nasser's heaviest satire, "Lev ha-Yam," prove his political vision. Is Egypt no more? It is too real to disappear. But the "United Arab States" is perhaps too much of a summary. Need it be added that this is a book which no one interested in the destinies of Egypt and the area should omit to read and ponder?

Publications Received

LE STYLE DU GENERAL, by Jean-François Revel. Éditions sur Charles de Gaulle, Mai 1958-Juin 1959. Juillard, Paris.

THE UNTOLED STORY, by Isaac Levinson, Kavir, Johan Neufeld, Tel Aviv, 17s pp. IL2.00.

THE JEADAH A COMMUNITY, by Kurt Schubert, Adam and Charles Black, London, 17s pp. IL2.00.

KVAR Matar L'ebot, 1958 pp. 22s. (See if Can be Told)

"Nathan Sharansky and Shalom Bychad" (written together) were submitted to the international committee which

the prize every two years. The committee is open to all nations and the conditions entry are that the authors must still be living and that the books published in the country submitting them.

Life and Letters

Anderson Prize Contest

Two books of stories for children by Nathan Sharansky and Shalom Bychad have been chosen as Israel's entries for the 1959 Hans Christian Andersen prize for Children's literature.

"Kvar Matar L'ebot" (1958 pp. 22s.)

"Nathan Sharansky and Shalom Bychad" (written together)

were submitted to the international committee which

the prize every two years.

The recent meeting in Tokyo of the International Air Transport Association was also marked

the issue of a 10-yen stamp.

Its design, re-created in

omen of good luck, long life

and prosperity.

C. W. Hill

HERZL AS I REMEMBER HIM, by Erwin Rosenberger. Herzl Press, New York, 281 pp. \$4.

STAMP OF THE WEEK



10

ISRAEL

1958

10

ISRAEL

the recent meeting in Tokyo of the International Air Transport Association was also marked

the issue of a 10-yen stamp.

Its design, re-created in

omen of good luck, long life

and prosperity.

C. W. Hill

HERZL AS I REMEMBER HIM, by Erwin Rosenberger. Herzl Press, New York, 281 pp. \$4.

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ISRAEL

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BLIND GIRLS AT HOME IN NATANYA

By David Magen

BEIT Hahalutzot at Natanya and its active volunteer helpers in the Women's League for Israel under their chairman, Mrs. Batya Abadsky, were at home on Tuesday for a ceremony and reception in honour of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Ordern Reid.

A cheque for IL50,000 from the U.S. Government had been presented to Mrs. Abadsky by the former American Ambassador to Israel, Edward B. Lawson, in May 1955, and was put to use amongst other things in improving the book-binding and weaving workshops, operated by the blind girls whose products have been gaining much recognition and praise everywhere.

Pretty and fair-haired Ilana Haba, the youngest child in a family of seven from Iraq, read the inscription in Braille on the commemorative plaque which says: "In Token of Cultural Brotherhood between The People of The United States of America have contributed through their Government to the development of this Vocational Training Centre for Blind Girls, American Special Programme for Israel in collaboration with The Women's League for Israel."

Ilana, who reads Braille perfectly, says that she made several mistakes the first time she ran her sensitive fingertips over the Braille inscription. She smilingly attributes this to the extra large size of the dots used for each word, which have been kept uniform with the inscriptions in Hebrew and English.

During the nine years since it was opened, Beit Hahalutzot, with its large auditorium, has played a prominent part in Natanya's cultural and social life, and has a wide range of classes in arts and crafts. Upstairs, for the old and young are regularly held here, together with art exhibitions.

Winter Styles at Jerusalem Show



By Shani Berlyne

FASHION shows seem to be educational as well as entertaining, at least as far as Jerusalem is concerned, for we notice that Jerusalem women look better dressed year by year at these functions. This was very apparent at the Winter Fashion Show, presented by Rovelli this week at the King David Hotel. An elegant audience of some 500 turned up to hear Miss Francisca Fernandez Hall, the Guatemalan Charge d'Affaires, open the proceedings and to watch the models parade some forty-odd attractive numbers from the Rovelli salon.

The prevalent colour was royal purple, while the soft, shaggy luxury of mohair — a boon for Israel's winters — was much in evidence. Coats and dresses featured deep cape collars as the main interest, falling in step with the latest decrees of Paris and London.

Shown in the drawing are four of the items which took our fancy. From left to right they are:

"A Propos," a royal purple velvet coat, rather straight with a real ocelot collar. An interesting detail is the two inverted pleats in the back which suggested a bloused effect — very much in vogue.

"Guatemala" — named in honour of the distinguished patron of the show — a flowered Ottoman, with a shawl collar, and a deep-cut neckline was partly filled with black satin. This cocktail dress, of green and fraise roses on a black ground, illustrated yet another fashionable trend — the floral look.

"Coco-coco" (we must confess that we find these names irritatingly obscure sometimes) was the title of a three-piece consisting of a honey, mohair skirt, very full and expensive-looking with an extra-large matching mohair blouse and a contrasting belt of wood mohair. The colour combination and textual contrasts were largely responsible for the success of this set.

"Arc de Triomphe," a dress

and coat ensemble in matching lizard skin wool. This season's deep, deep revers and collars were embodied in the coat which was cinched in tightly at the waist by a broad black belt. The dress was simplicity itself — slightly waisted into a modified Princess line and with a high neckline which positively invited swathes of necklaces. It is a pity that Israel wo-

men don't seem to go in for hats as a rule, for those in the show, by Hanna Siedner, were excellent and set off the outfit to perfection. The shoes were by Freidmann and Stein while the accessories were imported from Lafayette of Tel Aviv, presumably because of the lack of imagination on the part of Jerusalem's accessories' shops.

It is a pity that Israel wo-

makes itself most keenly felt in the garden and after several weeks of everybody asking everybody else why they don't work in the garden we decide that we shall have to have some help. Do not communicate this decision to anyone outside but am nevertheless not surprised when the next morning I open the door to a man who says he has heard that we want a gardener. I ask him if he is a gardener and he says no he is not exactly a gardener, he is a designer of pottery at present employed as a brick-maker and wishes to augment his income. He says he knows all about gardens as he once worked on a kibbutz and out of sheer admiration for his work I buy him a few oranges and I should just leave everything to him. Luckily he knows where he can get his hands on some flowering bushes that are essential to his plan. The owner is a friend of his who will let him have them cheaply, but they must be procured immediately. He says he can only work after hours and holidays and I must of course conceal his employment from the Income Tax authorities. Reply that I do not think I can consent to deceive them and intriguing is foreign to my nature.

THE next person claims to have landscaped gardens and estates for several scions of nobility and at least one minor Royalty. He regards our property with the utmost contempt and tells me I will have to be redesigned from the beginning. The grass is the wrong kind, the fig trees — from which the birds stole at least 30 ripe figs last year — are in the wrong place, and our beautiful hedge, which we brought in from England, has now become a thorn bush. The colour combination and textual contrasts were largely responsible for the success of this set.

RESULTS OF THE



Coral blue set with hand open work, deep set in sleeves and matching cardigan on right. Left button down sweater with ribbon belt and ribbed collar, fully fashioned sleeves at Dorina fashion show held in Cafe Lilit Sunday evening.

MEGED COMPETITION

Participation in this competition exceeded all expectations and the number of questionnaires received amounted to 18,525.

The following three replies were the most frequently quoted:

I prefer Meged for cooking, frying, baking and salads, because:

1. I know that Meged is a choice, refined oil, highly digestible and healthy.

2. It is made by Shemen and I know from experience that all Shemen products are

excellent.

3. Shemen's know-how and experience of 35 years' standing warrant its quality.

A lottery was held among all those who sent us the above replies on Sunday, November 8, 1955, in the presence of representatives of the Working Mothers' Organization, the Consumers' Association, Wizo, and the Press.

The following were the lucky winners:

1ST PRIZE — IL1,000 CASH

Mrs. Mathilde Shalem, 9 Rehov Harav Yacov Meir, Shikun Ahva, Jerusalem.

2ND PRIZE — PAZGAS Stove "Perfect" 1955 model —

Mrs. Rachel Schreiber, 25 Rehov Arlosoroff, Haifa.

3RD PRIZE — NA'AMAN Porcelain Table Set

Mrs. Regina Waldmann, 12 Rehov Avoda, Herzliya.

4TH PRIZE — FRIEDMANN Fireless Heating Stove —

Mrs. Sara Malovnic, Get Rimon, Petah Tikva.

The following 100 won Consolation Prizes:

MAZEL OTTEAU, Tel Aviv; ABRAHAM SOLOL, Haifa; RACHEL ABRAHAM, Jerusalem; YALAH ALMAN, Haifa; YALI INGOLSTADT, Tel Aviv; OSTRONOVITZ NAJEMY, JOSEPH URACH, Herzliya; ABUVA ERLAN, Nes Ziona; DAVID ALSTER, Haifa; RIVKA BRENNER, Ramat Gan; DVORA BECHTA, Holon; YAFA BERKOVITZ, Tel Aviv; RACHEL BIRNBAUM, Kiryat Atar; HANNA BRUELL, Nahariya; HENRIETTA BINGEL, Beersheba; YAFA BETZALEL, Jaffa; JUDY COHEN, Tel Aviv; SOPHIE DAVIDSON, Herzliya; MARINA DAVIS, Herzliya; SHOSHANA DAVIS, Kfar Saba; PAULA BERKOWITZ, Haifa; HANNA DAVIS, Herzliya; ELIYA BARSHAVITZ, Nazareth; ILIA GOLDEN, Kiryat Yam; A. SHULAMIT GODELENBER, Tel Aviv; MIRIAM GOLDMAN, Tel Aviv; MOSHE DART, Rehovot; YAFA DAVIDOV, Afule; RUTH DRUCKMANN, Karkur; MALCA DIAMANT, Haifa; BOIME HOLLAND, Tel Aviv; NANA HETTMAN, Kfar Saba; RABBI ELIYAHU KIRVAT HAIM, RAMON; FANNY WEINTRAUB, Ramat Gan; ISRAEL WEINSTEIN, Tel Aviv; DOROTHY WEINSTEIN, Tel Aviv; PAULA WEINSTEIN, Herzliya; YACOB SHOSHANA SUSSMANN, Tel Aviv; HANNA EILARAN, Tel Aviv; ESTHER HERSON, Tel Aviv; KATHERINE TOPFOLBORNER, Haifa; MIRIAM JUSTER, Nes Ziona; RACHEL YOUSSEF, Tel Aviv; FLORIBA JUSTER, Tel Aviv; SHOSHANA JOSHOPHN, Tel Aviv; SVA JACOBY, Tel Aviv; LEA YAHAV, Ramat Gan; RIVKA YOUNES, Ramatayim; MORDECAI KAHAN, Tel Aviv; NA'AMA COHEN, Haifa; MIRIAM COHEN, Herzliya; ILANA COHEN, Herzliya; TAMAR LIEBERT, Kfar Atar; MARAL LEVY, Tel Aviv; MIRIAM LEBER, Mosheh Magen; YITZHAK LEVY, Haifa; SARA LOW, Haifa; ELIAS LAJLOUCH, Atvra; LEA LEVIN, Tel Aviv; RUTH LANDER, Ramatana; RIVKA MEIR, Herzliya; MIRIAM MIRSKY, Tel Aviv; BRAUN, MIRIAM, Herzliya; DOROTHY MIRSKY, Tel Aviv; ELLA MICHAEL, Herzliya; RIVKA MIRSKY, Tel Aviv; SHOSHANA MIRSKY, Tel Aviv; HANNA MINARI, Petah Tikva; SHOSHANA NUDELMAN, Tel Shemesh; ELSHEVA SELA, Tel Aviv; BRACHA SAPAN, Tel Aviv; FNINA AJER, Kfar Saba; TZIPORA UNGAR, Tel Aviv; SHULAMIT POMERANTZ, Nahal Oz; REUVEN FANTINE FRIEND, Tel Aviv; ULTRA-ORTHODOX HERZL, Tel Aviv; POCHI HERZL, ORNA KIRSCHENBAUM, Tel Aviv; WALTER CRISPY, Tel Aviv; ESTHER KLEIN, Givatayim; STELLA KLEINHORN, Tel Aviv; BLUMA KREMER, Haifa; MALCA KLEIN, Tel Aviv; BASSON KASHI, Tel Aviv; SHOSHANA RAFFAORT, Haifa; TOVYA ROSENKY, Tel Aviv; BRAK, YAFA SPERLING, Haifa; HANNA SPERLING, Tel Aviv; SARAH SCHNEIDER, Haifa; RACHEL SHARVIT, Bishan-Lesher; RACHEL SCHABACHER, Ramat Gan; MATTHAYAH Tamari, Nazareth.

The first four prizes will be presented to the winners at a special ceremony to be held on Tuesday, November 17, 1955, at the Haifa Club of the Journalists' Association (23 Rehov Yerushalayim) at 10.30 a.m.

Winners of Shemen products will receive their prizes by mail.

We wish to thank all participants in the competition the results of which have provided further proof of the wide renown enjoyed by Shemen products.

SHEMEN CO., HAIFA



Cristal
THE DRINK FOR ONE AND ALL

Live Polio Vaccine

By Dr. Elihu Yaron

In certain fields of medicine the march of progress is exceedingly fast and in none so fast as in virus research. There have recently been two important conferences — one held in America by the American Public Health Association, and one in Munich by the European Association against Poliomyelitis, where experts from all over the world gave the latest news of their experiments with live polio vaccine.

Live polio vaccine seems to have many advantages over the Salk type used in Israel. It is easier to make and easier to administer: there are no injections — the child is given a teaspoonful of syrup containing the virus. The virus actually causes a mild infection but because it is not virulent no illness is experienced. The experts claim that the immunity is much stronger. It also lasts much longer, and one dose without any booster shots may be enough to immunize.

There are two questions which are very much to the fore, both in the minds of foreign experts and those responsible for public health authorities. I understand that field trials with live virus vaccine are currently under way in Israel. It is to be hoped that the vaccine will be made available to the whole population before next year's polio season comes.

It is also known, when the virus multiplies inside the intestines, large amounts are excreted and the virus spreads through the community and then the community round.



THE first rains have arrived, and despite our determination to be prepared — providing ourselves with raincoats and hats, umbrellas and overcoats etc. — we found that we had overlooked a very important item.

Wet Plastic: We decided, therefore, to buy some plain plastic material and to make two or three covers for our bags. We found that the cheapest and, we think, the strongest, is the transparent plastic (or "nylon"), which can be bought at IL1,700 a square metre. This is easily sufficient for a number of ours. We also bought some white bias binding and stitched it off the edges of our covers so that the plastic would not tear. We made a slit in the centre of the cover and bound the edges of this, too, with the bias binding. At each corner we sewed a length of tape, so that the cover can be tied underneath the basket. This will keep it from blowing off in a high wind.

Some cover for string bag: The same kind of cover can be made for a string bag including the centre split. In this case, the tapes should be tied at the sides rather than at the corners, so that one end can be opened up and purchases put into the bag without too much inconvenience and bother.

Dry thoroughly, and keep in bag: When you reach home, your wet covers should be hung up with clothespins on a line in the bathroom where they will dry very quickly. Be sure that they are thoroughly dry before folding them up, they will deteriorate.

At such corners we sewed a length of tape, so that the cover can be tied underneath the bag, this will keep it from blowing off in a high wind.

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Towards a World Language

Centenary of Zamenhof, Father of Esperanto

By Ephraim Biderman



ESPERANTISTS the world over are this year celebrating the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lazar Zamenhof, the man who created the language now known as Esperanto. Literally, "he who hopes." The town of Bielskostek where Zamenhof was born of Jewish parents in 1859 provided a suggestive setting for a talented and imaginative youth who while still in high school had already elaborated almost all the basic principles of an entirely new language that could become a universal language of diplomacy. In this border city where the official was Russian, the nobility Polish, the peasants Lithuanian and the shopkeepers Jewish, young Zamenhof had frequent occasions to see race hatred and violence flare up between the various national groups that were divided by ignorance, prejudice and suspicion.

In 1878, at the insistence of his father, Lazar went off to Moscow to study medicine one of the few professions which Jews were then allowed to study in Russia. After two years he returned to Warsaw where he finished his studies and at the same time continued to work at the language until it had acquired a fundamental style and character of its own. When he felt that his work was completed he decided to show it to Rabbi Mohilever, an active leader of the Hovev Zion in Bielskostek and probably known to Zamenhof from his boyhood days. The Rabbi returned the manuscript to him after a few days and told him his opinion in the words "I am amazed (as related by Dr. Olswanger of Jerusalem, a veteran Esperantist who heard it from Zamenhof).

A Yeshiva student calling upon a companion found him deeply engrossed in thought and asked him what he was reading. "What is it with you?" he asked. "You seem to have discovered a man's contention, but now I'm having difficulty in finding his religion."

Zionist Period

As a young man Zamenhof was for a brief period influenced by the Zionist idea which was beginning to stir the Jewish masses in Eastern Europe. In a poem addressed to his own people he wrote:

"To the altar of our freedom
Brothers speed today
Bringing each a brick to build
our nation's home again...

But he soon withdrew from Zionism, finding it, as he explained, too chauvinistic. He then returned to the Jewish problem or perhaps one should say to the problem of the Jews, and presented his ideas in a book called "Hillelism" wherein he suggested that Jews should try to be loyal and useful citizens wherever they lived, but should also learn an international language which would create a bond between the members of a people dispersed all over the world. His gratuitous advice, at a time when the Jews in Eastern Europe were being hounded and the Jews in the West were beginning to realize on what shaky foundations their emancipation rested, made no impression in the Jewish world where those who rejected the Zionist ideology found a much more persuasive answer to the Jewish problem in the various racial movements that were active at the turn of the century.

It is estimated that there are today several million Jews who can speak Esperanto, and its literature, both original and in translation, amounts to more than 50,000 volumes. There are chairs or courses in Esperanto at some 30 universities and the language is taught in schools in 22 countries. Esperanto journals and newspapers are published in many countries including the U.S. of Eastern Europe. The Chinese Esperantists publish a monthly

cultural magazine which presumably follows the party line, and in France a medical journal appears in that language.

Somewhere in the U.N. archives there is a resolution buried concerning the possible use of Esperanto as an international language. Nothing has ever been done about it though a recent study by UNESCO on "Scientific and Technical Translating and other Aspects of the Language Problem" provides convincing evidence, if any were needed, as to how useful an international language would be even in the restricted field of scientific research. At present, according to the above study, 60 per cent of all scientific literature is published in English which is understood by 30 per cent of the world's scientists, 10 per cent is published in German and is understood by 10 per cent, 10 per cent is published in Russian and is understood by 13 per cent of the world's scientists. The considerable sums which each country is obliged to spend on translations would probably be enough to cover the costs of a world education campaign to introduce Esperanto in all schools.

Israel's Esperantists
The 4th Esperanto Congress was held in Warsaw August, when a special tribute was paid to Zamenhof, who is buried in that city. Israel was represented by three delegates and the Israel Ambassador in Warsaw was also present at the Congress where some 3,000 Esperantists from all over the world had gathered. The headquarters of the Esperanto Israel are in Tel Aviv and their language instruction courses in 30 lessons enable the student to read Esperanto quite fluently and to speak it a little. The language of instruction is Hebrew, which perhaps proves an old Zionist contention that one can easily begin to be a citizen of the world when one has become a citizen of one's own country first.

Miriam Arad
MA'ARCHONIM - 1952 (2 vols.) by Ephraim Kishon. N. Tveria Publishing House Ltd. Tel Aviv. 1959. 224 pp.

EPHRAIM Kishon's writing reminds me of the little girl who had a little curl right in the middle of her forehead, and when she was good, she was very very good, but when she was bad, she was horrid.

At his best, as for instance in the first piece in this collection, "The New Socialist," about the adventures of a very green and very eager social worker in a m'tzora, or in "Ziggy and Habibah," poking fun at a few well-established principles of kibbutz ideology, Kishon hits, not where it tickles, and then it tickles so hard that it hurts just a little — as good satire should.

At his worst, Kishon neither hurts nor tickles but just faintly irritates. His bad pieces affect one like a long-drawn-out joke with a rather pointless point.

Kishon loves to poke fun at Israeli-type bureaucracy and red tape. He does this by way of exaggeration, all officials have long or strange-sounding names; all regulations are entitled with long numbers (nothing less than 318267/k/1476 will do); all clerks are to be found on a page.

Collected Kishonese

By MIRIAM ARAD

The highest floors of high buildings, and all questionnaires contain an endless number of (stupid) questions. In addition, all these names and numbers are repeated endlessly and pointlessly, until one is not at all amused, and maybe even rather bored.

Kishon's type of humour is never subtle. He generally chooses for his subject only the very obvious. Thus his victims are not any cleverly disguised versions of the material and political realities" the other seeing it as the first stage in the regrouping of the Arab world. Pan-Arabism on the move, etc. But —

Both these groups were overstating the case, the first by their continual stressing of their factors, the second by making too much of a kind of pipe-dream. Such a political event can be neither understood nor explained without taking their proper place to a rational analysis of the facts as well as of popular myths or wishful thinking.

Still, the authors clearly tend to agree with the first rather than the second viewpoint. Egypt's future seemed so closely bound up with her main artery, the Nile, that such a bold overflow eastwards and northwards looks like the kind of mistake from which a great statesman should protect his people. For the Egyptian Damascus may prove "both an overburden and a dangerous source of weakness." But the authors try to suspend judgment — although if they were writing today they would not have felt so many scruples — and content themselves with saying that —

"...the game is being played at a dangerous gamble and Ganai Abdul Nasser's hegemony (about the merger) is Egypt's only political victory."

The Untold Story, by Isaac Levinson, Xavier, Johannesburg, 174 pp. 15.

THE DEAD SEA COMMUNITY by Kurt Schubert, Adam and Charles Black, London. 178 pp. 12.5.

GESHEE - 1952 Quarterly of the Israel Executive of the World Jewish Congress. No. 4, October 1959. Inside articles dealing with the Organization's Fourth Convention held in Stockholm. By Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dr. David Tartakover, H. Baran, Shraga Gafni, H. Asher, takes a cross section of human thought throughout the generations and subjects

to an analysis of the place that totalitarianism takes in our daily life and the prospects for the future. M.H.

MAARAKHOT, the Army Publications Organization, continue to put out books on war subjects, and this time has selected Givat Kotel Hazair - 79 1952 (Portuguese). Translated from the 1957 edition by Shraga Gafni, IL 5.300, by S. L. Marshall, an episode in the Korean war.

Olam Hamahar Shel Etmol (Yesterday's World of Tomorrow) by Nathan Shamah and Kulan Yavneah - 79 1952 (together) were submitted to the International committee which awards the prize every two years. The contest is open to all nations and the conditions of entry are that the authors must still be living and that the books are published in the country submitting them.

FOR HANUKKA -

SEND YOUR FRIENDS and RELATIVES ABROAD A

In the Libraries

Nabakov's Stories

NABOKOV'S DOZEN. Heinemann, London, 1959. 22s pp.

SHORT stories are apt to be varied in value and kind. Nabokov's "Baker's Dozen" — thirteen stories published in various magazines within the last 20 years — are no exception. The older ones, notably the first which was translated from the Russian in which it was originally published by Nabokov himself, is unbearable in precious a style; we are fond of Flaubert. I find in the first of these vicious syllables the sweet dark dampness of the most jumbled of small flowers... or "What lascivious elation I felt rippling through me, how gratefully my whole being responded to the flutters and effluvia of that grey day saturated with a vernal essence..."

Those that were originally written in French and lastly, in English, are far less mannered. Everybody will find different favourites. Mine are "Conversation Piece," 1945, and "That in Aleppo Once" 1943. The first is an excellent pastiche on the Neo-Nazi, which would be unbelievable were it not for such signs and portents as for instance a letter published in "Der Mensch" this July, dripping with poisonous innuendos and muck.

The second is the story of a man who had loved and married a pathological liar and though she is gone, he cannot forget her.

Those I liked least are those dipping into the future as if from a coming back from his first voyage in space. Most of them are informed with a die-hard compensation for the freakish, the unbalanced and lost, and the superb visual impressions, as of a child travelling by train and many others, are unique.

PAULA ARNOLD

the authors call the first day of the Egyptian Revolution. But the rest of the book covers the ground with a competence and insight that are often surprising.

Some 50 pages of new material are added to the book, comprising four chapters. The account of the Suez Canal nationalization, is its background, repercussions and finally the ill-fated Anglo-French invasion is mismatched, and it is followed by a very brief résumé of developments since the storm subsided after Suez.

The concluding chapter is on the United Arab States (comprising the U.A.R., Jordan, Yemen), and here the authors have a few extremely fair and sensible things to say about Egypt's future. They present the two points of view prevalent in Europe on the merger — the one making fun of this hasty marriage "which seemed to have no basis in any clear-headed view of the material and political realities" the other seeing it as the first stage in the regrouping of the Arab world. Pan-Arabism on the move, etc. But —

Both these groups were overstating the case, the first by their continual stressing of their factors, the second by making too much of a kind of pipe-dream. Such a political event can be neither understood nor explained without taking their proper place to a rational analysis of the facts as well as of popular myths or wishful thinking.

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GESHEE - 1952 Quarterly of the Israel Executive of the World Jewish Congress. No. 4, October 1959. Inside articles dealing with the Organization's Fourth Convention held in Stockholm. By Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Dr. David Tartakover, H. Baran, Shraga Gafni, H. Asher, takes a cross section of human thought throughout the generations and subjects

to an analysis of the place that totalitarianism takes in our daily life and the prospects for the future. M.H.

MAARAKHOT, the Army Publications Organization, continue to put out books on war subjects, and this time has selected Givat Kotel Hazair - 79 1952 (Portuguese). Translated from the 1957 edition by Shraga Gafni, IL 5.300, by S. L. Marshall, an episode in the Korean war.

Olam Hamahar Shel Etmol (Yesterday's World of Tomorrow) by Nathan Shamah and Kulan Yavneah - 79 1952 (together) were submitted to the International committee which awards the prize every two years.

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BLIND GIRLS AT HOME IN NATANYA

By David Magness

BET HABALUTZOT at Natanya and its active volunteer helpers, the Women's League for Israel under their able chairman, Mrs. Bayah Abaddy, were at home on Tuesday for a ceremony and reception in honour of the American Ambassador and Mrs. Oorden Reid.

A cheque for IL50,000 from the U.S. Government had been presented to Mrs. Abaddy by the former American Ambassador to Israel, Edward E. Lawson, in May 1958, and was put to use amongst other things in improving the bookbinding and weaving workshops, operated by the blind girls whose products have been gaining much recognition and praise everywhere.

Pretty and fair-haired Ilana Haha, the youngest child in a family of seven from Iraq, read the inscription in Braille on the commemorative plaque which says: "In Token of Cultural Brotherhood. The People of The United States of America have contributed through their Government to the development of this Vocational Training Centre for Blind Girls. American Special Programme for Israel in collaboration with The Women's League for Israel."

Dame who reads Braille perfectly, said that she made several mistakes in the first time she saw her sensitive fingertips over the Braille inscription. She smilily attributes this to the extra large size of the dots used for each word, which have been kept uniform with the inscriptions in Hebrew and English.

During the nine years since it was opened, Bet Habalutzot, with its large auditorium has played a prominent part in Natanya's cultural and social life, and has a wide range of courses in arts and crafts. Upcoming for the old and young are regularly held here, together with art exhibitions.

Winter Styles at Jerusalem Show



By Shani Berlyne

FASHION shows seem to be educational as well as entertaining, at least as far as Jerusalem is concerned, for we notice that Jerusalem women look better dressed year by year at these functions. This was very apparent at the Wise Fashion Show, presented by Rovelli this week at the King David Hotel. An elegant audience of some 500 turned up to hear Miss Francine Fenneman Hall, the Guatemalan Charge d'Affaires open the proceedings and to watch the models parade some forty odd attractive numbers from the Rovelli salon.

Among the guests on one occasion was a young telephone operator led by her dog, a rather unusual arrangement for the blind girls, as very few of them seem to desire such guidance. As a matter of fact many of the girls here refuse to walk with sticks, feeling quite assured in their movements. The management of Bet Habalutzot have tried in vain to point out to them that the silver stick or wand the blind usually carry is not so much for their own guidance, as a means to warn vehicle drivers of their disability as they have been several narrow escapes.

Show in the drawing are four of the items which took our fancy. From left to right they are: "A Propos" a royal purple velvet coat, rather straight, with a real collet collar. An interesting detail was the two inverted pleats in the back which suggested a bloused effect — very much in vogue.

"Guatemala" — named in honour of the distinguished patron of the show — a flowered Ottoman, with a shawl collar whose deep plumping neckline was partially filled with black satin. This could almost be a green and beige roses on a black ground. Illustrated yet another fashion trend — the floral look.

"Coco-cole" (we must confess that we find these names irritatingly obscure sometimes) was the title of a three-piece consisting of a honey, mohair skirt, very full and expensive-looking, with an extra-large matching mohair stole and a contrasting blouse in wool cashmere. The colour combination and texture contrasts were largely responsible for the success of this set.

"Arc de Triomphe," a dress

and coat ensemble in matching lizard skin wool. This season's deep, deep revers and collars were embodied in the coat which was cinched in tightly at the waist by a broad black belt. The dress was simplicity itself — slightly waisted into a modified Princess line and with a high neckline which positively invited swathes of necklaces.

It is a pity that Israel women don't seem to go in for hats as a rule, for those in the show, by Hanna Siedner, were excellent and set off the outfit to perfection.

The shoes were by Friedmann and Bein while the accessories were "imported" from Lafayette of Tel Aviv, presumably because of the lack of imagination and enterprise of Jerusalem's accessories' shops.

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

SON'S absence from home makes itself most keenly felt in the garden and after several weeks of everybody asking everybody else why they don't work in the garden we decide that we shall have to have some help. Do not communicate this decision to anyone outside but above all never mind, not surprised when the next morning I open the door to a man who says he has heard that we want a gardener. I ask him if he is a gardener and he says no he is not exactly a gardener, he is a designer of pottery at present employed as a bricklayer and wishful to augment his income. He says he knows all about gardens as he once worked on a kibbutz (find out later that he was there for two weeks paid us nothing and we should just leave everything to him). Luckily he knows where he can get his hands on some flowering bushes that are essential to his plan. The owner is a friend of his who will let him have them cheaply, but they must be procured immediately. He says he can only work after hours and holidays and I must of course conceal his employment from the Income Tax authorities. Reply that do not think I can consent to deceive them and intrigue is foreign to my nature.

THE next person claims to have landscaped gardens and estates for several scores of nobility and at least one minor Royalty. He regards our property with the utmost contempt and tells me it will have to be redesigned from the beginning. The grass is the wrong kind, the fig trees — from which the birds stole at least 30 ripe figs last year — are in the wrong place, and our beautiful hedge, which we brought

in at its present maturity by nursing it like a sickly baby, will choke itself to death in a few years. Everything will have to come out and be replaced by plants of his choice. He will send one of his labourers to start it tomorrow.

IMLYING that although it is a great comedown to place himself at our command he will swallow his pride and consent to work for us, he names a price for which I would willingly sell him the whole garden. I explain to him that unless we devoted the ground to growing something as profitable as opium pipes or Indian hemp we couldn't afford it. He makes noises of astonishment and assures me that the price is very low. He knows that we are only poor people and wanted to do us a favour. As a favour of this kind would undoubtedly ruin us and as his aristocratic connections frightened me, of a plebeian origin myself, I persuade him that we would not be compatible.

THE next applicant says he can't weed or dig as he has a bad back. We have an interesting conversation about hernia and its previous confusion with sciatica and similar complaints. We also swap experiences of various orthopaedic departments and agree that there is nothing really much good. Diffidently coming back to the subject, I ask him what it is he can do in the garden. He says he doesn't mind raking and at a pinch will even spread manure but the best thing would be if I would hire someone to do the heavy work and he would direct him. Not that he wouldn't do it himself if he could, but after all health comes first, does it not?

Guavas Make Good Eating

By Molly Bar-David

THIS morning my friend Dora, who hails from South Africa and is therefore familiar with wondrous ways to serve almost every exotic fruit, brought in a bowl of Guava Purée. It looked like applesauce but the taste was chilling far more delicious. Chilled, it makes a heavenly dessert, and you can also prepare the fruit with more liquid than for sauce, and use it as a refreshing drink.

Dora's Guava Dessert
1 kilo guavas, ½ cup sugar,
1 cup water, dash of cloves.



Wash, slice the guavas. Add the water and bring to a boil. Simmer slowly until guavas are very tender, adding a little water if necessary. Put through a strainer to remove pips, pressing through to use all the guava flesh. Add sugar (more if you like) and spices (or if you prefer, a tablespoon of lemon juice). Return to fire for a quick reboil. Serve chilled, plain or topped with sugared sour cream or whipped cream.

Guavas are of various types. Some are large as pears and look like them, some are small and highly perfumed. The "strawberry" guava has a rosy flesh, and the "lemon" guava is creamy-white. You can build up these colours and flavours by cooking the pink variety with a little raspberry sauce, and the other with lemon juice or squash.

Guavas make very good

Live Polio Vaccine

By Dr. Elihu Yarom

IN certain fields of medicine the march of progress is exceedingly fast and in none so fast as in virus research. There have recently been two important conferences — one held in America by the American Public Health Association, and one in Munich in the European Association against Poliomyelitis, where experts from all over the world gave the latest news of their experiments with live polio vaccine.

Live polio vaccine seems to have many advantages over the Salk type, used in Israel. It is easier to make and easier to administer — there are no injections — the child is given a teaspoonful of syrup containing the virus. The virus actually causes a mild infection but because it is not virulent no illness is experienced. The experts claim that the immunity obtained is much stronger. It also lasts much longer, and comes down without any booster shots may be enough to immunize.

There are two questions which are very much to the fore, both in the minds of foreign experts and those responsible for public health authorities. I understand that field trials with live virus vaccine are currently under way in Israel. It is to be hoped that the vaccine will be made available to the whole population before next year's polo season comes round.

Early experiments suggest that the virus, not virulent becomes virulent as it spreads. The fear therefore was that by immunizing a few children we might let loose a dangerous virus into the community.

Dr. Albert Sabin (who was recently in Israel) stressed that these "anecdotal arguments" are no longer important. In Singapore 200,000 children were given Dr. Sabin's virus and the virus spread throughout the community without increasing the virulence. In Czechoslovakia nearly 150,000

children received the vaccine which was proved to be perfectly safe. The boldest step of all has been taken by the Russians. They took Dr. Sabin's virus and gave it to nearly 12,000,000 children under 15. Dr. Smorodintsev, of Moscow who described these tests as quite emphatic that there were no side effects, that the virus was much stronger and that its protective effect was superior to that of the best Salk vaccine.

In the face of such widespread research, there seems little room for objection or exaggerated caution on the part of our own health authorities. I understand that field trials with live virus vaccine are currently under way in Israel. It is to be hoped that the vaccine will be made available to the whole population before next year's polo season comes round.

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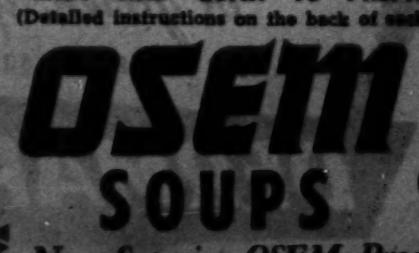
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A lottery was held among all those who sent us the above replies on Sunday, November 8, 1958, in the presence of representatives of the Working Mothers' Organization, the Consumers' Association, Wizo, and the Press.

The following were the lucky winners:

1ST PRIZE — IL1,000 CASH
Mrs. Mathilde Shalem, 9 Rehov Harav Yaakov Meir, Shikun Ahva, Jerusalem.

2ND PRIZE — PAZGAS Stove "Perfect" 1958 model —
Mrs. Rachel Schreiber, 26 Rehov Arlosoroff, Haifa.

3RD PRIZE — NA'AMAN Porcelain Table Set
Mrs. Regina Waldmann, 12 Rehov Aveda, Herzliya.

4TH PRIZE — FRIEDMANN Electric Heating Stove —
Mrs. Sara Malvonia, Gat Rimon, Petah Tikva.

The following 100 won Consolation Prizes:

RACHEL OSTRAU, Tel Aviv; AZOURI, Haifa; RACHEL ABRAHAM, Jerusalem; SARA KATZ, Haifa; YAFIT, Haifa; TOLA OSTROVITZ, Natanya; JOSEPH URKACHE, Herzliya; AHUVA ERLAN, Nes Ziona; DAVID ALCHER, Haifa; EIVKA BRENNER, Ramat Gan; DVORA BEHLTA, Holon; YATA BERKOVITZ, Tel Aviv; RACHEL BIRNBAUM, Kiryat Anavim; HANNA BRUELL, Nahariya; HENRIETTA BINGEL, Rasona; YAFA BETZALEL, Jerusalem; JULIA CARMEL, Nahariya; PAULA BERNSTEIN, Ramat Gan; MOSES BERNSTEIN, Herzliya; ROSALINA BERNSTEIN, Givatayim; SOPHIA RABINOVITZ, Herzliya; RITA BARSHTAI, Natanya; ILA GOLDEN, Kiryat Yam; SHULAMIT GODELENBER, Tel Aviv; MIRIAM GOLDMAN, Tel Aviv; MOSHE DART, Rehovot; YAFYA DAVIDOV, Afule; RUTH DRUCKMANN, Kfar Saba; MALCA DIAMANT, Haifa; BOIME HOLLAND, Yabdom; NANA HEYMANN, Kiryat Yam; RAHEL VARDE, Kiryat Haifa; FANNY WEITZTRAUM, Ramat Gan; ISRAEL WISSENBERG, Tel Aviv; YADLA WISENSZTEIN, Tel Aviv; YOSEPH ZILINSKY, Tel Aviv; HANNA ZILINSKY, Tel Aviv; RACHEL ZILINSKY, Tel Aviv; YAFYA ZILINSKY, Tel Aviv; ZALI MOSKOWITZ, Petah Tikva; SHOSHANA JACOBY, Tel Aviv; LEA YAHNE, Tel Aviv; RIVKA YOUNG, Ramat Gan; MORDECHAI COHEN, Tel Aviv; YAFIT ZILINSKY, Tel Aviv; MIRIAM COHEN, Rehovot; ILANA COHEN, Natanya; TAMI LIEBET, Kiryat Yam; MARAL LEVY, Tel Aviv; MIRIAM LEBERG, Tel Aviv; RUTH LANDER, Ramat Gan; MENAHEM, Jerusalem; SHLOMO MARCUS, Tel Aviv; RACHEL MARCUS, Tel Aviv; RACHEL MILNER, Jerusalem; RIVKA MIRSHAL, Tel Aviv; SARAH MIRSHAL-YOUV, Nve Neman; ZANI MOSKOWITZ, Petah Tikva; SHOSHANA JACOBY, Tel Aviv; SHULAMIT KORNBERG, Tel Aviv; BRACHA SAFAN, Tel Aviv; YAFYA SPERLING, Haifa; HANNA STERN, Tel Aviv; TOUVYA ROSENTHAL, Haifa; BRAHMA SHARIT, Tel Aviv; RACHEL SCHAEFTER, Ramat Gan; SHATTIYAHU Tamari, Natanya.

The first four prizes will be presented to the winners at a special ceremony to be held on Tuesday, November 17, 1958, at the Haifa Club of the Journalists' Association (22 Rehov Yerushalayim) at 10:30 a.m.

Winners of Shemen products will receive their prizes by mail. We wish to thank all participants in the competition the results of which have been

videoed further proof of the wide renown enjoyed by Shemen products.

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New Sketches, Old Features

THIS most important national event of the past couple of weeks has of course been the opening of a new show by Batzai Yarot. A selection of some broadcasts, the other evening, gave us the shape of request programmes to come, as well as an idea of what the children will be whistling — until the next Batzai Yarot show.

We heard numbers from two of the three sketches in the new show and they were up to standard. There was a devastating piece about two Israeli tourists in Germany. "What wonderful quiet — what a civilized country." By its very understatement this was a wicked piece of satire. A witty idea is the song of the pioneers who after 30 years of building up Israel are now, with relief, building Istanbul. The more famous compositions include the Calypso "Not Guilty," the Song of the Forgers, and the Desert Island number. The lyrics were by Haim Hephner and the music by Argov and Pellegr. As intended, the excerpts served to wet the appetite.

THE Histadrut programme is still discussing the communal riots. This time, it was in Beersheba — and while the contents were all very laudable, there seemed nothing to the point of features on the subject a couple of months ago. The topic has been thrashed out ad nauseam and we now need more subtle approaches.

The Beersheba group led by the mayor went over the familiar ground. Among the participants was one of the country's more successful ex-Moroccans who stressed the importance of continuing youth advocating free compulsory secondary education as a solution to the problem. He then went on to deplore the standard of teaching in primary schools in development areas as compared to the big cities. Admitting the desirability of national secondary education and putting aside the tremendous cost, the speaker should have asked himself where we will get all the new secondary schoolteachers from, if there aren't even enough elementary teachers. If we are ever to have national secondary education, we will have to start training the extra teachers years in advance, and perhaps this is the step we should already be taking.

THIS programme on the St. Lawrence Seaway was a neat example of international radio cooperation. Canada provided a script, which was translated from English into Hebrew and recorded here together with documentary effects also supplied by Canada. The programme was educational and served to open new horizons to the listening public. It would have been much more successful had it taken half the time, but the basic concept of international exchange is worth developing. The feature is yet another example of late-night shows that should be repeated for youth.

This Sunday, youngsters got a useful survey, edited by Hava Traub, of what to expect at the Hebrew University. The interviews were intelligent and some of the subjects discussed — such as whether the university is an ivory tower — were of broad interest. Professor Yeshayahu Bar-Hillel came out very well and struck just the right note for the youthful listeners — simple but not condescending.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: The story of Beira Teshuvah (tonight, at 8:30; Shabbat Broadcast, 10 a.m., Saturday, at 8:30) is "calculated" (Beira, at 10:30); French cabaret

Radio Review

(tomorrow at 8 p.m.): Verdi's Requiem (Sun., at 8:30; second wavelength); Tchaikovsky's Programmes (Sun., at 8:45; second wavelength); The case of R.B.C. Hebrew broadcasts (Tues., at 10:30; second wavelength); From the

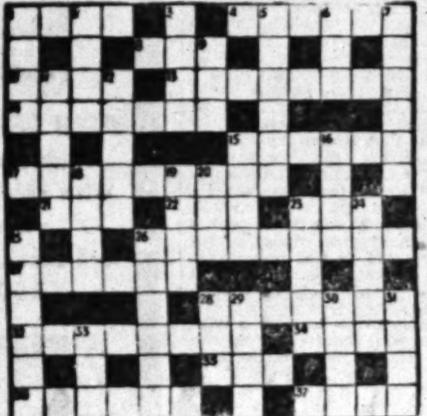
AUDIO

MANNEQUIN AND FROCK FROM ROME



This black silk and wool cocktail model by the Fontana Sisters with black velvet sole which turns into a Jean of Aras is crossed with a mannequin in frock will be on display at the exhibition at the Accademia Hotel. The show moves on to the Zion Hotel in Haifa on Sunday and comes to Jerusalem's King David Hotel Monday night at 8. The show will be held for the benefit of the MUSICAL FUND. The models will be from Rome's most important fashion houses will be exhibiting at the show, and the six models arrived last night by courtesy of El Al. Local arrangements for the shows have been handled by Citrus.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: 1. May soundly indicate relief. 4. Star pictures. 8. Sons ten. 10. You're recruited. 12. Poems. 13. What it is to suck your pencil? 14. Like a brute. 15. Dog given by a prophet about a ram? 16. More than one. 17. Sound of a siren? 21. British army. 22. Italian never. 23. Actually it would be less than half a siphon. 26. Manual labour? 27. May be similar. 28. 32. Just the drink for a cocky's mate? 34. Cut, we hear, in fashion. 35. Advice from an extremist? 36. Glitters. 37. Properly, it is a source of water.

DOWN: 1. Conceited person with no heart. 2. Comes to the rescue. 3. Can't count. 5. Possibly it's the taxes. 6. Lie to him in full? 7. There's a German centre for the Spanish wine. 9. Made of leather. 10. Embroidery. 12. Eat too much cloth? 15. Slip across the road, perhaps. 16. Made by three. 18. Material that may be worn? 19. He calls the faithful to prayer.

FICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: The story of Beira Teshuvah (tonight, at 8:30; Shabbat Broadcast, 10 a.m., Saturday, at 8:30) is "calculated" (Beira, at 10:30); French cabaret

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 256.4 & 269 M.

News: Hebrew. 6:30, 7:00 and 7:50 a.m. (Tomorrow at 8:30), 1:30, 5:00, 7:00, 9:00 and 11:00 p.m. English: 2:00 p.m. French: 2:30 p.m.

TODAY

6:30 Religious Services (R). 6:37 Exercises. 6:47 Musical Clock (R). 7:17 Morning Melodies. 8:00 Close Down.

10:00 Popular Concert: "Overture" — Schubert. 10:30 Religious Services. 11:00 Choral Concert: Piezas in G for Piano and Orchestra. Works: Symphony in D: Elgar; Chansons de Matin et de Nuit: Debussy. 12:00 Lachanit Music. 12:40 Chamber Music: Schubert Quintet in C, op. 163, played by the New Israel Quartet with Daniel Hotzmeier (Cello). 1:45 Wine. 2:00 Close Down.

1:50 Programmes for Yemenite. 2:00 Kabballat Shabat. 4:00 Youth Corner. 4:30 Special Foreign News Broadcast. 5:10 Classical Request Programme: "Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto" — Paganini; Violin Concerto in D, op. 6 (Soloist: Yehudi Menuhin); Grieg: "Peer Gynt"; Suite No. 2. 6:00 Bible Reading. 6:30 Shabbat Songs. 7:00 Weinberg, orchestrated by Bernard Weinstock, conducted by the Berlin Orchestra. 7:15 Guests in the Studio. 7:30 Melachim. 7:55 Announcement of Kol Yisrael Programmes. 8:00 Men's Ways. 8:45 Three Madrigals by Carlo Gesualdo. 9:15 Friday Evening

Concert: Recordings from the Salzburg Festival 1959: Mozart: "Overture" — Piano Concerto in K. 495 (Soloist: Hans Leidegraf). 30 Concerto Ariz. 27 (Soloist: Teresa Stich-Randall); Haydn: Symphonies No. 86. G-major. Overture, conducted by Robert Wagner. 10:30 Story. 10:45 Dance Music. 12:00 Close Down.

7:30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 8:30 Hebrew Songs. 9:30 Sabbath Morning Concert: Pergolesi: Concertino in G (Conductor: Renato Fasano); Janacek: Quatre Mousques (Chamber Ensemble). Caspazi: Beethoven Variations in C on a Theme from "Don Giovanni". 9:30 "What's New" in Science. 10:15 Guitar Music. 11:00 Lachanit. 12:00 Light Classical Music. 13:30 "Stage & Screen." 12:15 Requests for Hebrew Songs. 1:00 Nations' 1:45 National Songs. 2:00 Close Down.

2:30 Light Music. 4:00 Popular Concert: Donizetti: "Overture — The Regiment's Daughter"; Delibes: "Ballet Music" from "Lakme"; Grieg: "Suite No. 2"; "Ode to Joy"; "Carnival" Up-Down Diary of a Man Who Disappeared — ed. by M. Ohad. 5:30 New Recordings of Classical Music. 6:00 Litanies. 7:30 "Raton de la Sierra" — Sydona. 7:45 Popular Dance Music. 8:00 News. 9:15 Dance Music. 10:30 Close Down.

10:45 Hebrew Broadcasts. 8:30 New Anthology. 8:50 Bible Reading. 9:45 Chants. 10:15 Hebrew Songs. 10:30 "Dance Round." 10:45 Dance Music. 12:00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

522, 269, 285 & 313 M.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 6:15 Magribat. 6:30 News in English. 6:45 Polka. 7:00 French. 7:30 Yiddish. 8:00 Musical Score performed by: The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Amihud Eitzi and Sofa Lidi; Soloist: Ora Ben-Zvi. 8:30 "Overture" — Bastien and Bastienne; Toldemann: Concerto for Viola and Strings; Mozart: Cassation. 9:15 "Carnival" Up-Down by Dr. M. Feldman. 9:30 Ladino. 9:30 Hungarian. 10:00 News in English.

10:15 For Yemenites. 10:30 News in English. 10:45 French. 7:30 Yiddish. 8:00 Musical Score performed by: The Kol Yisrael Orchestra, conducted by Amihud Eitzi and Sofa Lidi; Soloist: Ora Ben-Zvi. 8:30 "Overture" — Bastien and Bastienne; Toldemann: Concerto for Viola and Strings; Mozart: Cassation. 9:15 "Carnival" Up-Down by Dr. M. Feldman. 9:30 Ladino. 9:30 Hungarian. 10:00 News in English.

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